BSA
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 244— BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1925 ONE ANNA

SPECIAL PROGRAMME! FOR DEEPAVALI HOLIDAYS!! GRAND CHANGE!!!

FORTUNE AND FOOLS

SPECIALLY PRODUCED BY KRISHNA FILMS CO., BOMBAY

THE BEST SOCIAL PICTURE OF THE DAY AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE New Charney Road.

TIME, 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M. Extra at 3 P. M. on Holidays,

SEE THE ADMIRABLE ACTING OF THE FILM STARS Miss. PUTLI OF STAGE-FAME, Miss. GOHAR AND Miss. GULAB.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Yearly	Rs. 3 8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8. 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to—NEW FORMULA Co., R. and O. OFFICE Kandi, Bengal, India. Tele "Dum," Kandi.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama.	5898	6th Oct.	15th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	7098	20th ,,	30th ,,
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda.	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29th ,,
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	30th Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	206	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	355	240	160
Kobe ..	600	409	285	170

For particulars please apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Allen Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay. Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita.	5,751	17 Oct.	25 Oct.
Indo Maru	S. Takata	5,001	15 Oct.	29 Oct.
BorneoMaru	T. Motoshigo	5,963	22 Oct.	9 Nov.
Hamburg Maru	K. Orihara	5220	10 Nov.	24 Nov.

For particulars apply to:— T. OHARA, Manager. 'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN." P. O. Box. No. 355. Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturers

Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road. BOMBAY, No. 7

"TALLYPATHY"!
"YOGASADHAN"!!
OR
"KARANAPISHACHA'!!!

1. Even the wisest are at a loss to understand what ways and methods:—

THE REPRESENTATIVE IN BOMBAY

IN HIS SHORT STAY

OF THE

The Universal Astrological & Statistical Bureau.

INDORE CITY, C. I.

2. With the help of Physionomy, Palmistry, Astrology and horoscope if available unvails the events of past, present, circumstances and future like the X-Rays to very clear details, which can not be had from anywhere in the world!

3. In all matters, sudden gains, losses, law suits, examination results, marriage, journey, love affairs, diseases and their attacks with dates, months, times to every day events! And in one minute!!!

PEOPLE ARE REALLY SURPRISED!!

NON-BELIEVERS RAMPANT! ASTROLOGY TRIUMPHANT.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND STUDENTS ARE

FLOCKING NIGHT AND DAY!

CHARGES SUITABLE ALL POCKETS Rs. 1, 3, 5 and 10.

FREE CONSULATION TO MEMBERS

Paying in advance annually:

3rd Class Rs. 25 complete annual and 5 years' Life Reading.

2nd Class Rs. 50 complete annual and 5 years' Life Reading, in more details.

1st Class Rs. 100 complete annual and 5 years' Life Reading full particulars.

Special Rs. 500 and upwards full particulars.

CONSULTING HOURS:

WATSON HOTEL ROOM 111, BOMBAY.
8 to 10 a.m.
8 to 10 p.m. and
12 to 5 p.m. on Holidays.

AND

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING,
2nd floor, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
12 to 5 p.m.

Bureau's forecasts are world-renowned! It is to your misfortune if you miss the opportunity!

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents, Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA.

INSURE UNDER OUR ATTRACTIVE SCHEME.

Ideal Family Endowment Policy.

Combining an assurance payable at death with cash payment to the assured during life at very low rates.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all Particulars and forms apply to BRANCH SECRETARY, Bombay Branch, Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET, Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS., 2,64,660.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars write to:—

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PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER
RODOFEN DENTAL CREAM
ESSENCE of CHIRATA - BITTER TONIC
" of NEEM - for SKIN DISEASES
EXT. GULANCHA Co. Liq. - for MALARIA and JAUNDICE
SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.

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LAXIL (LAXATIVE) TABLETS.
MALARIL TABLETS FOR MALARIA.
NIRVEDIN TABLETS FOR RELIEVING PAINS.
PTYCHOTIS TABLETS FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA

BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
Head Office— GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY, Phone No. 40784
Branch— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

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SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—The following staff for Commercial Offices:—Representatives, Agents, Manager, Secretary, Accountant and Clerks. Apply stating qualifications with one anna stamp for reply to N. E. BUREAU, DELHI.

A R1970

WANTED A CLERK.—A graduate of the Bombay University for post of a Clerk in the Office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona, on pay Rs. 70 per mensem with prospects of future promotion. Preference will be given to applicants belonging to the backward classes. Apply to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona, with the following particulars:—(1) Caste. (2) Date of birth. (3) Qualifications and previous experience, if any.

A 24295.

EARN MORE MONEY.

YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free if you choose. Enclose 3/- stamp. Hawaid College, B. Rawalpindi.

M, Th.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—STUDENTS searching employments. For full particulars apply with two annas stamp to:—N. D. SWAMI, (Mechanical Engineer), Egerton Road, Delhi.

A R1957

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

SHOPS especially good for, Motor Accessories dealers are to be let, rent Rs. 300, 300 and 175. Raval Building, Lamington Road, opp. N. Powell and Co.

C R1915

TO LET.—For any community, airy and well ventilated FLATS of summit Building, situated on Tardeo, Forjett Street with Electric fittings. Rent Rs. 70-80-90 and Rs. 100 p.m. Motor Garages. Rent Rs. 25. Write or see personally. RUTTONSEY POONJA, No. 41-45, D'Souza Street, Vadgady, Mandvi, Bombay.

C R1952

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST KULU APPLES—Fresh Walnuts, 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5 inclusive of packing and postage. V. P. P. to all parts of India. Agent, ARAMGARH ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.

R1788

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.

R1327

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—A strong CHESTNUT WALER HORSE, English Victoria and new set of black harness—Rs. 400—A Bargain. Apply LLOYD—Shepherd Road, Byculla.

N R1983.

PROFESSION.

REMARKABLE POWERS OF A MESMERIST—The IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, Viravanallur, (S. India) undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed cover, which will be returned un-opened with the answers. The charge is only Re. 0-8-0 for each question, which will be realised by V. P. P. with a guarantee to refund money in case of the least incorrect answers. Date of birth or time of commencing to write the questions with name and address legibly written should be furnished. The public are invited to give a trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what is in store for them.

P R1922

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to how that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Mudowa St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PIG LEAD—Buyers interested in above please apply to Box No. 1016, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"

T 24213

TYPEWRITERS—Office, Single shift cheap, just imported, Special dealers discount. Write:—WESTERN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, Post Box 51, Karachi.

I R1971.

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½ lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.

F R1869

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Talooka Chawrashi in Surat District, only two miles from Sachin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"

G R1850

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd insertion ...	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

WANTED SPINNING MASTER.

APPLICATIONS with testimonials are invited on or before the 25th of October, 1925. The applicant shall have first to erect spinning machinery of Messrs. Howard and Bullough; appointment will be on 6 months' probation.

MANAGING AGENTS,
Vidarbha Mills Berar, Ltd.,
ELLICHPUR.

R 1985.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

AN AUCTION SALE of teak (logs and poles) Poomarudu, Venteak, Irul etc. will be held at Beypore Government Timber Depot, near Feroke Railway Station, on the S. I. Ry., Malabar at noon and after on the 31st October, 1925.

For further particulars apply to the District Forest Officer, Nilambur, South Malabar.

24273.

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.

OFFERS ARE HEREBY INVITED by the Trustees for Debenture-holders of the above Company for the purchase of the Cement Factory of the above Company, situated at Dwarka in Kathiawar, within the Territories of H. H. The Gaekwar with the necessary plant, machinery and buildings, etc. The Factory consists of two units together capable of turning out about 100,000 tons of Cement per annum. The Offers must reach the undersigned on or before the 15th November, 1925, at the latest.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1925.

A. N. DATAR,
MADHAVJI D. THACKERSEY,
Trustees for Debenture-holders of the above Company.

C24203

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "HONOLULU MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 13th of October, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager,
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MARINE ENGINEER REQUIRED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Engineer on the Pearl Fisheries Trawler "Nautilus", Colombo. Applicants must be Marine Engineers and should give proofs of previous experience, and should be capable of taking charge of the engines and boiler of the trawler, and also electric light and refrigerating machinery. Applicants must possess:

(a) British Board of Trade Second Class Engineer's Certificate of Competency

or

(b) Government of Bombay Certificate of Competency as Engineer of an Inland Steam Vessel, under Act VI of 1884; or other recognized Certificate of equal class

or

(c) Government of Bombay Certificate of Competency as First Class Engine Driver of an Inland Steam Vessel under Act VI of 1884; or other recognized Certificate of equal class.

The salary attached to the post is Rs. 2,700 per annum, rising to Rs. 3,900 by annual increments of Rs. 150 with the usual House Allowance of 15 per cent. if married, or 7½ per cent. if unmarried. No mess provided. When the vessel is out of Colombo on Fishery duty, batta is paid at the rate of Rs. 4 per day for the first year and at Rs. 5 per day from the 2nd year.

Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be sent to the undersigned before the 15th November, 1925.

JOSEPH PEARSON,
Director, Colombo Museum,
and Marine Biologist.

Colombo Museum,
Ceylon, 1st October, 1925.

C24294

BIKANER STATE RAILWAY

SRI KOLAYATJI MELA 1925.

DURING the period of the ensuing Mela at Sri Kolayatji from the 27th October to the 2nd November, inclusive, 2nd and 3rd Class Return Tickets will be issued at Bikaner for the journey from Bikaner to Sri Kolayatji and back at a fare and a half for the double journey viz.

Rs. 5-11-0 for the second class
Rs. 1-9-0 for the third class

Intermediate Class Tickets will not be issued.

Extra Pilgrim trains will be run between Bikaner and Sri Kolayatji as required to meet the rush; the time table of trains between Bikaner and Sri Kolayatji will be published at Bikaner in due course.

The Bikaner State Authorities will make special arrangements at Sri Kolayatji for the safety and comfort of pilgrims attending the Mela.

Reserved accommodation in the Upper Classes may be secured by application to the Traffic Superintendent not later than the 23rd October, but for such accommodation full tariff fares will be charged.

Reserved accommodation in the 3rd class will not be provided.

For the convenience of pilgrims, a temporary Booking office will be opened near the Bikaner City Gate and Tickets may be purchased there or at the Bikaner Railway Station between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Tickets will be available for the outward journey to Sri Kolayatji on the day of issue only and for the return journey from Sri Kolayatji on any day up to 2nd November.

R. D. CONNELL,
Traffic Superintendent,
B. S. Railway.

Bikaner, dated 15th October, 1925.

C24264

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 1432 of 1925.

Re. HAJI ABDULLA HAJI HAROON, HAJI ESA HAJI HAROON, HAJI MUSA HAJI HAROON, and HAJI ELLIAS HAJI HAROON, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, carrying on business in piece-goods in the firm, name and style of Messrs. Haji Haroon Jan Mahomed at Chakla Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and the said Haji Essa Haji Haroon also carrying on business in the name and style of Haji Essa Haji Haroon and Co. at Bhuj Molla, Jakeria Musjid, without the Fort of Bombay

..... Adjudged Insolvents.

Exparte: Messrs. MANGOOMAL JESSASING, a firm ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed HAJI ABDULLA HAJI HAROON, HAJI ESSA HAJI HAROON, HAJI MUSA HAJI HAROON and HAJI ELLIAS HAJI HAROON have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1925.

M. M. KOTHARE,
For Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Bombay, this 10th October, 1925.

C24293

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE THANA ELECTRIC LICENSE.

WHEREAS MESSRS. P. PATEL & CO., of Abba Building, Carnac Road Bombay has applied for a license to supply electrical energy to Thana City near Bombay, notice is hereby given that any local authority, Company or person desirous of making any representation with reference to the application may do so by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government P.W.D., P.W.D. Secretariat, Fort, Bombay within three months from 15th October, 1925.

DRAFT LICENSE.

THE THANA ELECTRIC LICENSE, 1925.

License for the supply of electric energy granted by the Government of Bombay under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as amended in 1922.

License is hereby granted to Messrs. Phiroze Erachshaw, Behramji Muncherji and Rustomji Pestonji, carrying on business under the name and style of P. Patel and Co. and having their present office at Abba Building, Carnac Road, Bombay, to supply electrical energy in the area with the powers and upon terms and conditions all specified below:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This License may be cited as "The Thana Electric License, 1925."

INTERPRETATION.

2. The several terms, words and expressions to which by the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as amended in 1922, or by the Rules thereunder meanings are assigned, shall have in this License the same respective meanings, provided that in this License:—

(1) The "Act" shall mean "the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as amended in 1922" and

(2) The expression "the Licensee" shall mean and include Messrs. Phiroze Erachshaw, Behramji Muncherji and Rustomji Pestonji carrying on business under the name and style of P. Patel and Co. and their permitted assigns, and

(3) The expression "Deposited Map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply hereinafter specified, which has been deposited with Government in pursuance of the Rules under the Act, which plan is signed for the purpose of identification by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department and by the Licensees under the name and style of "P. Patel and Co." and

(4) The date of the notification by the Government of Bombay in the Bombay Government Gazette that this License has been granted, is in this License referred to as "the commencement of this License."

SECURITY.

3. (1) The period within which under clause I (a) of the Schedule to the Act the Licensees shall show that they are in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon them by this License throughout the area of supply shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Bombay under that clause, be two years from the commencement of this License.

(2) The period within which under clause I (b) of the Schedule to the Act the Licensees shall deposit or secure such sum as therein mentioned and the sum so to be deposited or secured shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Bombay under that clause, be six months from the commencement of this License and Rupees two thousand respectively.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

4. The area within which the supply of energy is authorised by this License is the whole of the area included in the town of Thana, including Nawpada, Kopri, and Chendni, the boundaries of which are delineated in the Deposited Map, and the area of supply is shown as surrounded by a green boundary line.

PURPOSES OF SUPPLY.

5. Subject to the provisions of this License and the Act and the Rules thereunder, the Licensees shall be entitled during the continuance of this License to supply energy within the area of supply for all purposes except in bulk to a distributing Licensee.

Provided that no supply of energy shall be commenced to be given by the Licensees to any owner or occupier of private premises until the Government of Bombay have approved the form of requisition to be made by such owner or occupier for such supply of energy and also the form of written contract or agreement with the Licensees to take a supply of energy, which is to be executed or entered into by such owner or occupier and until the Government of Bombay have also approved the amounts of all miscellaneous charges which the Licensees propose to make against such owner or occupier incidental to or in connection with such supply.

SYSTEMS OF SUPPLY.

6. (1) The systems of supply in pursuance of this License shall be alternating current, single or three phase system, with a pressure at the consumer's terminals of 230 to 400 volts. Provided always that the Licensees may from time to time with the previous consent in writing of and subject to such limitations and conditions as shall be prescribed in writing by the Government of Bombay, adopt any other system of supply for the purpose of this License.

(2) The feeders, distributing mains and service lines may be aerial or underground in whole or in part and shall be erected, constructed and maintained by the Licensees in strict conformity with the Act and the Rules thereunder.

Provided that nothing in this License shall authorize the Licensees to use overhead mains at any higher pressure than medium pressure without the sanction in writing of the Local Government in each case and subject to any conditions or limitations which the Local Government may prescribe.

(3) Where overhead mains carrying alternating current are used, due precautions shall be taken by the Licensees to avoid any possible interference with the adjacent telegraph or telephone circuits due to inductive effects.

(4) For the purpose of Rule 61 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1922, the maximum wind pressure shall be taken as 15 lbs. per square foot.

AREA OF COMPULSORY SUPPLY.

7. (1) The works to be executed to the satisfaction of the Government of Bombay under clause IV of the Schedule to the Act are the following, viz. such works as may be required for the purpose of the general supply of electrical energy throughout such streets or part of streets as are mentioned in the annexure, (1) to this License and marked red on the Deposited Map.

(2) If the Licensees fail to comply with the provisions of the sub-clause (1), the License may be revoked.

GENERATING STATION.

8. The Transforming and Distributing Stations shall be in the area of supply above referred to.

SUPPLY OF ENERGY.

9. The prices to be charged by the Licensees for energy supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the second annexure or in the case of a method of charge approved by Government in accordance with clause X of the Schedule to the Act, such maxima as the Government may fix on approving the method.

BREAKING UP OF RAILWAYS.

10. In pursuance of the provisions of Section 12 sub-section (5) of the Act the Licensees are hereby specially authorised within the area of supply to break up the soil and pavement of the portions of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway so far only as concerns level crossing and parts of the Railway running along the high way.

PURCHASE OF UNDERTAKING.

11. (1) The option of purchase given by section 7 of the Act shall first be exercisable on the expiration of 50 years from the commencement of this License and thereafter on the expiration of every subsequent period of twenty years during the subsistence of this License. The value of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the Licensees to be paid for in accordance with the said section 7 of the Act shall be their market value at the time of such purchase, which shall be determined in case of difference or dispute by Arbitration, due regard being had to the various matters mentioned in the first proviso set out in sub-section (1) of the said section 7 and there shall be added to such value so computed as aforesaid on account of compulsory purchase a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of such value.

(2) In accordance with section 3, sub-section (2) clause (d) (ii) of the Act it is hereby declared that the Transforming and Distributing Stations to be used in connection with the undertaking shall form Part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 5 or 7 of the Act.

ASSIGNMENT OF LICENSE.

12. At any time after the commencement of the License the Licensees may, with the previous consent in writing of the Government of Bombay and subject to compliance with such conditions upon which such consent may be given, assign the License and transfer the whole of the undertaking, in respect of which this License is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, material and plant of the Licensees) to a company formed and registered in the Presidency of Bombay in accordance with the laws for the time being in force in British India or in England under any enactment relating to companies for the time being in force there and having authority to take over this License and the said undertaking as the case may be and to exercise the powers and perform the obligation imposed upon the Licensees under this License and the Act and the Rules under the Act and on such assignment and transfer the rights, powers and authorities, obligations and liabilities of the Licensees shall be assigned and transferred to and shall be exercised by and shall attach to such company formed as aforesaid.

FIRST ANNEXURE.

COMPULSORY AREA:—

Station Road and Jail Road.

SECOND ANNEXURE MAXIMUM CHARGES.

(a) The term "Unit" as used in this annexure shall be deemed to mean the energy contained in a current of 1000 Amperes (one thousand amperes) flowing under an electro-motive force, of one volt during an hour.

(b) The following are the maximum prices which the Licensees are entitled to charge:—

(1) For energy used for lighting and fans:—For each unit a sum of annas six only.

(2) For energy used for power purposes:

For each unit a sum of annas three only for motors upto 5 B.H.P. annas two and pies six only for motors from over 5 B.H.P. upto 10 B.H.P.

(c) Where energy is supplied by meter as per clause (b) above a minimum charge of Rs. 2 (exclusive of meter hire) in the case of lights fans and heaters and Rs. 4 per B.H.P. in the case of motive power shall be leviable per meter installed per month whether energy to that extent is consumed or not.

Plans of area of supply can be inspected at and copies of draft license may be obtained from Messrs. P. PATEL & CO., Abba Building, Carnac Road, Bombay at Rupee one per copy.

24287

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SPECIAL DIVALI SHOW
MATINEE AT 4 P.M. ON BANK HOLIDAYS
NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10

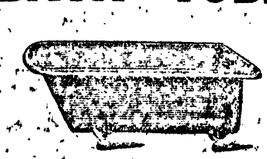
WARNER BROS
Classics of the Screen
MONTE BLUE
WITH
BEVERLY BAYNE
in
"HER MARRIAGE VOW"

SRI GURU GANESH
SHRI PITRA SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI
RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ
will stage on
THURSDAY 15th Octr. AT 3-30 P. M.
NEW PLAY NEW PLAY.
SUPHET DAKU
IN HINDI
WITH NEW SCENERY
Mr. Raghuvir Saukar will take the part of "SUSHILA."
AT
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
Royal Art Studio's Picture
AMERSINH-DAGGER
OR
MARWAD'S MOTI
Time: 5, 7, 9, 11.
Sat., Sun., Holiday: 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME!
FOR DEEPAVALI HOLIDAYS!!
GRAND CHANGE!!!
FORTUNE & FOOLS
Specially Produced by Krishna Film Co., Bombay.
The Best Social Picture of the Day
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road
TIME—5, 7 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA AT 3 P. M. ON HOLIDAYS.
See the admirable acting of the Film Stars Miss PUTLI of stage-fame, Miss GOHAR and Miss GULAB.

BATH TUBS



Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatory Basins, Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Filters & Water Coolers.
Prices beyond competition
BALSARA & Co.
29, MEDOWS ST. FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

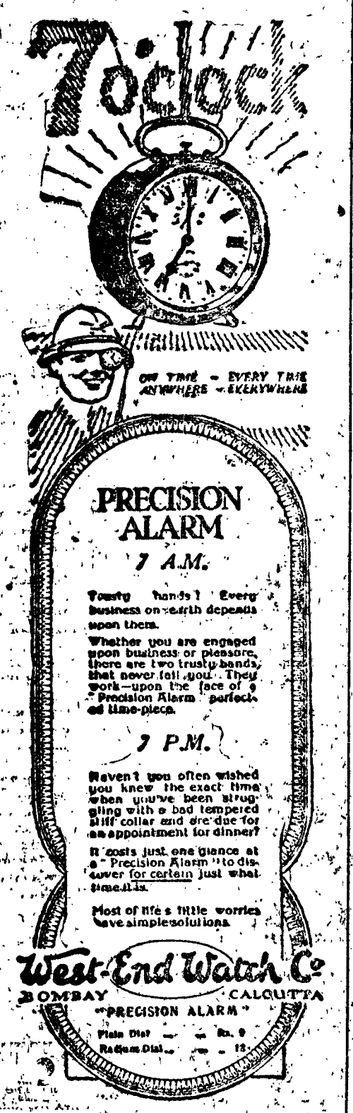
AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instruction from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 28th October, 1925, at 10 a.m. sharp and if necessary on following days on the premises of said Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, in small lots but in large stocks to meet the convenience of purchasers of the following stores, also it is a good opportunity for Shipchandlers, Hardware Merchants and Chemists.

Brass scrap, boring Soissol, crushed cases, pigs, Copper scrap, lead scrap, zinc scrap, cupronickel with and without traces of lead, tin scrap, old ammunition boxes steel and wrought iron, iron wrought hoop, steel cast octagonal, flat round, mild round, tin sheets of different guages and sizes, wire brass hard of different guages, alum commercial bitumen, whiting, coloured, copper carbonate crude and pure Isinglass, kit composition, oil fish, parumaches cement, resin black, nails steel clasp cut of different sizes, nails wire hard round galvd, round shank of different sizes, screws iron flat head tinned of different guages and sizes in large stocks, cloth lasting dyed, silk No. 2 silk sewing thread No. 2 conduit tubing 5/8" charta porcelain of different upper and lower and sizes and other stores too numerous to mention.

SALE CONDITIONS—Purchasers will have to pay fifty per cent deposit when lot is knocked down to his or their name and shall have to pay in full and remove the lot immediately. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI and Co.,
Government Auctioneers.
94 Main Street, Camp, Poona.


7 o'clock
ONE TIME - EVERY TIME
ANYWHERE - EVERYWHERE
PRECISION ALARM
7 A.M.
Busy hands! Every business on earth depends upon them.
Whether you are engaged upon business or pleasure, there are two trusty hands that never fail you. They work—upon the face of a Precision Alarm—perfected time-piece.
7 P.M.
Haven't you often wished you knew the exact time when you've been struggling with a bad tempered stiff collar and are due for an appointment for dinner?
It costs just one glance at a "Precision Alarm" to discover for certain just what time it is.
Most of life's little worries have simple solutions
West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
"PRECISION ALARM"
Plain Dial — Rs. 9
Radium Dial — Rs. 12

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros
173, PRINCESS ST. BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suits, complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-
White office suit Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/-

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Oct.	MOOLTAN x		20,847
24th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th "	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,932
19th "	DEVANHA		8,151
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th "	RANCHI		16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	RANPURA		16,583
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
27th "	RANCHI		16,100
31st "	CHINA †		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
24th "	RANPURA		16,585
1st May.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA *	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
" " " Marseilles " 72, " 62, " 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
" " " Marseilles " 50, " " 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th "	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th "	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DOMALA*	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th "	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

15th Oct.	MALDERA	Australia
27th Oct.	TAKADA connecting at Colombo with	Colombo
	MOLDAVIA	Australia
10th Nov.	SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with	Straits, China, Japan
	NARKUNDA	Australia
24th "	SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with	Straits, China, Japan
	MONGOLIA	Australia

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
15th "	VARELA*	Bussrah via Karachi
17th "	CHAKLA	Karachi and Kathiawar Coastports
19th Octr.	VITA	Karachi and Kathiawar Coastports
25th "	BANKURA	Bussrah via Karachi & P. Gulf ports
28th Oct.	KHANDALLA	East & E. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Bussrah.
*The sailing of the "VARELA" on THURSDAY, 15th October takes the place of the usual FRIDAY sailing this week.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14.
Drachenfels, Muller, Hamburg.
British Admiral, Black, Abadan.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15.
Sado Maru, Sonoyama, Kobe.
Genoa, Bonzamino, Genoa.
Persia, Kagusin, Kobe.
Denham, Dagnah, Abaziiima.
Naldera, Coldwell, Sydney.

LOADING.

Oct. 14.
Steamer British Admiral for Abadan.
Steamer Bankura for Buareh.
Steamer Mooltan for London.
Steamer Naldera for Australia.
Steamer Gambada for Calcutta.
Steamer Ormara for Rangoon.
Steamer Honolulu Maru for Kobe.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 14.
S S Rawalpindi for London :—2 cwts salted sheep guts, S D Engineer; 89 cwts sandalwood chips, S Nowrojji and Co.
S S Rawalpindi for Marseilles :—2 cwts salted sheep guts, S D Engineer.
S S Laconia for Trieste :—2 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co Ltd; 135 bales cotton grey twist, A Motichand and Co; 52 bales grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd; 102 cwts mustard seed, C Jivanlal and Co; 385 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 6 bales cow hides, H M Halim and Co; 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Cotton Co Ltd; 165 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.
S S Laconia for Venice :—220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.
S S Drachenfels for Rotterdam :—4000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.
S S Drachenfels for Hamburg :—13 bales cow and buff hide, H M Halim and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Damodar; 55 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 cwts kaju, S Kanaji.
S S Ethel Radcliffe for Antwerp :—102 bales cotton waste, Volkart Bros.
S S Othello for Dunkirk :—1240 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 400 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.
S S Othello for Antwerp :—55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cake, T A H Moosa Ltd; 4000 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 330 cwts cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.
S S Elysia for Liverpool :—14 bales wool, Shamjimal; 22 bales wool, W Latham and Co Ltd; 875 cwts oil cake, 150 cwts mix seed, 150 cwts flour, R J Daver; 3529 bales linseed oil cake, Breul and Co; 83 bales wool, C Ghanshamdas; 33 bales blankets, Jacob Sassoon Mills; 69 bales wool, R Soni; 50 bales wool, I Hassam; 46 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd; 26 bales wool, D Soondarji; 47 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 30 bales wool, H Ramgopal; 33 cwts turmeric, V N Joshi; 329 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 3200 cwts linseed oil cake, Breul and Co.
S S Elysia for Barcelona :—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
S S Elysia for Marseilles :—329 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.
S S Elysia for Alexandretta :—57 bales cotton grey twist, G Radhakisondas.
S S Elysia for Philadelphia :—232 casks goat skins, Briskay Co.
S S Elysia for Piraeus :—3 bales cotton grey yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.
S S Elysia for Salonica :—10 bales cotton grey yarn, The Central India S W and M Co Ltd.
S S Elysia for Passages :—50 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
S S Sodomaru for Shanghai :—17 cwts wet dates, H Saleman.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 14.
S S Clan Keith from Glasgow, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd :—120 cases 92 bales cotton piece-goods, 20 bales paper, 184 bales old newspaper, 16 cases cottons, 55 cases ginger wine, 1197 cases whisky, 32 loose steel rees, 176 loose steel rounds, 200 pieces C I cisterns, 1163 pieces hard spelter, 406 pieces stone ware jars, 10000 pieces 3970 loose fire-bricks, 15 D/bags rivets, 100 D/bags fire clay, 15 hogsheads 30 half hogsheads stout, 90 kegs paint, 48 hogsheads ale, 15 casks red lead, 675 pieces rain water pipes.
From Manchester :—50 cases beer, 37 cases soap, 20 cases 21 bales paper, 200 bales old newspapers, 46 drums solid chloride of zinc, 14 cases cotton and art silk, 17 cases bobbins, 364 cases 263 bales woollens and cottons, 189 bales 238 cases woollen and cotton piece-goods, 148 cases 122 bales cotton yarn, 2500 bundles galvanized C sheets, 5018 bundles steel hoops, 40 D/bags magnesia covering, 15 cases 15 tissues buffalo pickers, 25 bundles iron boot protectors, 18 barrels old files, 500 pieces jars, 2200 D/bags soda ash, 100 drums disinfecting fluid, 15 casks tallow, 12 cases cylinders, 7 casks soluble oil, 4 casks solidified oil, 13 drums lubricating oil, 2 cases grease.
From Naples :—13400 baskets 600 bags potatoes.
From Liverpool :—83 cases brass wire, 59 cases ginning sundries, 20 cases toilet soap, 63 D/bags glass bottles, 100 D/bags 20 drums silicate of soda, 29 drums solid zinc chloride, 65 drums oil, 24 drums chloride of zinc, 32 cases biscuits, 40 cases storage batteries, 16 cases screws, 16 cases auto parts and auto truck parts, 60 cases phosphorus, 62 cases bolts and nuts, 30 cases silk yarn, 170 cases galvanized steel sheets, 540 cases 1200 boxes 9 bundles common soap, 501 bundles steel circles, 2900 bundles galvanised C sheets, 8090 bundles fish plates, 3767 pieces steel rails, 20 pieces 36 bundles steel bars, 636 bundles galvanized P sheets, 50 bundles steel hoops, 61 cases colours, 26 cases bobbins, 59 bales wool tops, 232 bales paper, 183 kegs paint, 12 kegs congo red, 29 barrels tallow, 82 kegs anilire dyes, 740 casks china clay, 25 Sk/cases tanks, 613 loose, 712 pieces W I pulleys, 15 bales rubber casing, 100 bales American cotton, 250 S/bags soda ash, 24 cases woollen and cotton piece-goods, 78 cases oil cloth, 600 pieces curtains folding cots, 12 cases cotton yarn, 10 cases iron hinges, 11 barrels 61 drums lubricating oil.
S S Basano from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd :—100 bags mineral white, 150 bags moulding sand, 60 bags disinfectant powder, 137 cases metal polish, 15 cases cycles, 125 cases rail kegs, 97 cases colours, 40 cases washing blue, 850 barrels plum, 157 cases, 1026 kegs paint, 771 drums linseed oil, 145 drums turpo substitute, 100 drums disinfectant fluid, 104 loose steel flats, 57 cases oil varnish, 28 cases cottons, 145 packages wagon work, 463 bundles 17 bars steel, 10 bales twine.
From Middlesborough :—500 bundles galvanised sheets, 750 bundles galvanized C sheets, 490 bundles steel hoops, 44 bundles expanded metal, 93 loose steel plates, 990 loose joists, 84 loose rails, 45 loose channels, 6000 loose C I kegs, 80 bags rivets, 264 pieces switchcot crossings, 120 drums caustic soda, 731 coils galvanized wire, 20 cases old steel files, 48 bundles 162 pieces and packages bridge work.
S S Gambada from Moulmein, Agents M M and Co :—7418 bags rice, 2022 nong 148 pieces teak squares, 60249 pieces 9628 bundles teak scantlings, 1887 nong 1132 pieces teak posts and planks, 3326 pieces teak planks.
From Rangoon :—628 pieces teak squares, 7775 pieces 801 bundles teak scantling, 2673 bundles 8855 pieces teak boards, 68 pieces teak planks.
From Calicut :—2075 bags coccanuts, 206 cases soap, 339 bales cotton, 183 bundles joggery, 144 jottas coir yarn, 815 jottas 177 coils coir rope.
From Colombo :—18 pieces motor tyres, 40 bags cocoa nuts, 100 bags areca nuts.

GOING CHEAP

Brand New Rs. 225.
Apply Tel. No. 41117.
V. R. MASTER Sankli Street, Ryculla, BOMBAY 8

Gyabanaprash Rs. 3 per seer
Adhyaksha Mathur Babu's
Maharadhwaja Rs. 4 per tol
Dacca Sakti Oushadhalaya
The premier, the best, the cheapest, and the most reliable Ayurvedic Factory in India. Estd. in 1901.
Factory—Swamibag Road, Dacca. Head Office—Patuatuli St, Dacca, Calcutta Head Office—52-1, Beadon St., Calcutta Branches—134, Bowbazar St, 227, Harrison Road, 71-1, Russa Road, Bhowanipur.
Other Branches at Mymensingh, Chittagong, Sylhet Rungpore, Gauhati, Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Serajgunj, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow and Madras.
Catalogue and Treatise on Ayurvedic treatment with the remarks of Their Excellencies the GOVERNORS of Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Deshabandhu Das, Nawab Shamshul Huda &c., sent free.

THE WEATHER.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about four thousand miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 11-30 last night.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Summary of observations during 24 hours, ending at 8 A. m. of 14th Oct 1925.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr at 8 a.m.	29 856
Temperature of Air	82 3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 6 "
Relative humidity at Air	84%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	8 "
Minimum temperature of Air	81 4 "
Maximum do. do.	91 4 "
Duration of Wind at 8 a. m.	S.S.E.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	145 miles
Fall of Rain	0.10 inches
Total fall during month	0.10 "
Do. do. year	50 45 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Salt.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Salt.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft in.
Th.	15	9 24	16 2	15	3 37	19 2
		21 36	25 5		15 24	16 6
Fr.	16	9 56	26 8	16	3 19	18 5
		22 11	26 6		15 55	17 7
Sat.	17	11 34	28 4	17	9 10	16 7
		23 39	27 0		21 32	16 6
Sun.	18	3 34	28 9	18	13 23	16 2
		15 10	28 8			15 2
M.	19	0 47	24 6	19	6 46	21 3
		18 32	22 8		18 56	
Tu.	20	0 34	29 0	20	6 21	17 7
		12 37	27 8		18 28	15 1
W.	21	1 14	26 9	21	7 21	19 3
		13 7	27 3		19 4	15 4

	Sunrise	Sunset.
Oct. 15 (Thu.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 17m.
Oct. 16 (Fri.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 16m.
Oct. 17 (Sat.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 16m.
Oct. 18 (Sun.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 15m.
Oct. 19 (Mon.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 14m.
Oct. 20 (Tue.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 14m.
Oct. 21 (Wed.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 13m.
Oct. 22 (Thu.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 12m.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 14.

A rise of 22 to 20 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased at the opening, but later improved on short covering and trade and South buying. Liverpool has been reported 2 to 3 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 13th instant as under:—

"Heavy rains in the South-West unfavourable."

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 13th inst. (4-50 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Quiet steady market, good undertone."

In sympathy with higher advices reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 2/- higher with Broach April/May at Rs. 411½ and advanced gradually to Rs. 413/- on buying by Marwari Shroffs and Japanese and Commission Houses. On general selling the market cased to Rs. 412/- and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 413/- and going upto Rs. 413¾ on buying by Marwari Shroffs closed at Rs. 413½. Commission and Japanese Houses were moderate sellers.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 393½ and advanced to Rs. 394½ on Commission Houses buying. The market closed at Rs. 394/- on moderate selling by European Exporters. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 394 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand for old cotton was very poor.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, 6 P.M.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Fully Good Broach April/May 413½.
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan. 349½.
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan. 395½.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Fully Good Broach April/May 412.
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan. 348.
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan. 394.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

	Ready.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	390	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	370	370
Bengal F.G.M.G.	350	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	370	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	350	.....
Punjab-American M.G.	440/50	445
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	400/10	425-30
Nagpur Fine M.G.	410	425-30
Yeotmal Fine M.G	BB	415-17
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	400	415-17
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380	405-7
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	380	405-7
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	360	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	360	390
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	350	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	450	435
Broach Fully Good M.G.	430	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	390
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	380
Dharwar S.G.	430	.....
Coompta M. G.	430	.....
Westerns M. G.	400/10	.....
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	410/20	.....
Cambodia M. G.	460/80	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th October, 1925.

Cotton	1226 bales.
Wheat	6888 cwts.
Linseed	3370 ,,
Rape, etc.	32 ,,
Gingellyseed	774 ,,
Poppyseed	240 ,,
Groundnuts	5739 ,,
Castorseed	1384 ,,
Rice	72629 ,,
Myrabollams	362 ,,
Cottonseed	3543 ,,
Mewraseed	Nil.
Gram	3629 ,,
Juwar	804 ,,
Masur	11 ,,
Barley	Nil
Bajri	1048 ,,
Coal	373 tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

'a full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh —	..	934	2,966
Central India	47	5,109	228
Barsi and Nagar	—	1,105	2,010
Hyderabad-Gaorai	—	169	194
Berar — —	47	3,007	3,059
Central Provinces —	8	1,882	1,194
Total Oomras —	102	13,652	8,951
Dholera	220	3,736	1,176
S. W. Provinces	—	2,840	71
Kaijputana —	15	1 027	11
Sind-Punjab	3	3,064	4,427
Broach —	—	1	214
Coompta & Dharwar	525	10,315	2,256
Westerns-Northerns	—	4,519	2,952
Coconada —	—	1,206	706
Tinnevelly & Cambodia —	—	5,523	3,563
Persian	30	606	440
American	—	138	—
Egyptian and African	—	15,525	10,023
Comilla, Burma & other sorts —	—	—	1,587
Total —	1,216	62,313	36,759

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

in full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 8th Oct. This year.	Last year
Europe — —	2,121	43,300	13,035
Japan & China —	411	30,471	79,956
Coast Ports — —	50	1,954	2,949
Up-country by Rail	—	796	1,008
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	10,307	12,688
Total —	2,572	86,828	1,09,636

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6.000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 bales.

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 11.45 fair request.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 26.35 d. New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	20.50
March	20.79
May	21.00
New York Noon Call.	
January	20.55
March	20.82
May	21.03
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
January	20.55
March	20.60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Months.	To-day's price.
October	11.10+.03
December	11.06+.02
January	11.05+.02
March	11.13+.01
May	11.20+.01
July	11.17+.08

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Oct.	11.10	11.07	+.3
Dec.	11.03	11.01	+.2
Jan.	11.05	11.03	+.2
Mar.	11.13	11.12	+.1
May	11.20	11.19	+.1
July	11.17	11.14	+.3

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	19.95+.20
Jan.	19.95 19.75 +.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Months.	To-day's price.
October	11.05—.02
November	10.95—.03
December	10.99—.02
January	11.01—.02
February	11.02—.02
March	11.08—.04
April	11.08—.04
May	11.14—.05
June	11.09—.05
July	11.09—.05
August	11.04—.05
September	11.01—.06
October	10 97—.06

Tone:—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Months.	To-day's price.
October	21.85+.65
November	20.70+.05
December	20.15
January	19.75
February	19.75
March	19.80
April	19.75
May	19.75
June	19.70
July	19.65
August	19.60
September	19.50

Tone of Manchester active good cloth enquiry.

Tone of Yarns firmer and improved demand.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Scinde, "Good"	8.50
Scinde, "Fully Good"	8.90
Scinde, "Fine"	9 30
Bengal, "Good"	8.60
Bengal, "Fully Good"	9.00
Bengal, "Fine"	9.40
Oomra, "Good"	9.30
Oomra, "Fully Good"	9.70
Oomra, "Fine"	10.10
Broach, "Good"	9.65
Broach, "Fully Good"	10.05
Broach, "Fine"	10.45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 13.

COTTON:—

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 96.000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 28,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 44,000.
Futures at New York:—

January	20.81+.22
March	21.10+.23
May	21.30+.20
July	20.90
Spot Cotton at New York	21.80+.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	21.12+.25

Futures at New Orleans:—

January	20.83+.22
March	20.87

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 qualify) 19 1/2.
Demand Bills 4.83.75.
Silver Foreign Mined 72 1/2.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Oct. 13.

Futures at New York:—

Months.	To-day's Prices.
October unquoted.	
January	20.81+.22
March	21.10+.21
May	21.30+.20
July	20.90

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Liverpool:—

Cotton Delivery Months.	Mid. Uplands G.O.C. To-day's price.
October	11.05—.02
January	11.01—.06
March	11.08—.04
May	11.14—.05

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 13.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. J./F. 49/6.
Rozario Sanita Fe—62½ lbs. J./F. 51.
Tone:—Firmer quiet.
Australian nominal D./J. firm few sellers 51/6.
Choice White Karachi O./N. sellers 52/6.

SEEDS.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—Firm very little business.
O./N. buyers £18 7/8.
J./F. paid buyers £18½.
Cottonseed Bombay O./N. sellers £8 3/4.
Castorseed Bombay O./N. sellers dull £19¾.
Linseed Bombay O./N. nominal £21 7/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton O./N. nominal value £192.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton O./N. sellers £20 1/8.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton nominal £20 3/8.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore, per ton O./N. sellers £19¾.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Weak nothing doing.
Yellow Cawnpore O./N. £23¼.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are today's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Oct. 14, 1925—6-3 p.m.

READY	Bazaar Terms. Re. a. p.	Rail-Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-60	55 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delni	10 14 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 6 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 5 0	12 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 13 0	12 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	68 0 0	14 2 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	66 0 0	13 9 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	13 2 0
Teelseed, Black	60 0 0	12 3 0
Poppyseed, White		13 0 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	13 0 0
Mowraseed		10 0 0
Barley		6 2 0
Castorseed	54 0 0	10 15 0
Jira	12 0 0	
FORWARD	Re. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 5 6	
Linseed, May	12 14 9	

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 13.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Oct./Nov. sellers £21 1/8.
Linseed Tone:—Rather better feeling, trade very quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—Nov./Dec. buyers 39.
Jan./Apl. paid 39/1½.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D./A. 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 790.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 845.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 830.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 108.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166¼.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 216.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.84 3/16.
London—Paris Frcs 106.85.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 106.60.
London—Rome Liras 122.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.34.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Oct. 13.

Tele. Transfer £1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold 4.4.11 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 33 1/8 steady.

London, Oct 13.

Rentes 3 per cent 45 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 1/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 15/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China and India bought offerings small closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 per cent.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 1st October 1925.
Bars Sold £749,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16.
Doc. Acceptance 4 m/s	1/6 7/16.
Fcs. Demand	775
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	166¼
Shanghai	216
Japan	111¾
Singapore	156 3/4

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 13.

Stockholm 18.06.
Christiania 23.91.
Amsterdam 12.05.
Switzerland 25.10.
Belgium 106.45 yesterdays.
Athens 353.00. Yesterdays.
Prague 16331.
12th Cuban Sugar 10/3 Oct. sellers.

London, Oct. 13.

Exchange on London in Paris 106.45.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.33 1/8
Exchange on London in Italy 122.20.

New York, Oct. 13.

Demand Bills 4.83.75.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

3 Months 3-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 3-11/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1-1/4 per cent.
1 month 1-1/4 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market Dull.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 13.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 7/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 3 13/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4½.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4¾.
Rentes 5 per cent. 16 7/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Sovereigns Ready 13-4-9.
Sovereigns Forward 13-4-9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-7-3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-3-9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 74-6-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74-1-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73-15-0.

London, Oct. 13.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 33-2.
Silver forward d. 32-15.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. America sold. China and India bought.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £87¼.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £98.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £102 3 8.
Conversion Loan £76 3/4+¼.
Indian Loan 5½ £102 1/2+1/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104.
Consols 2½ per cent. 55 1/2.
Rupee Paper 5½ per cent. 51.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 68.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 57 7/8.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Ready:—21-4-3.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 21-3 3, at 6 p.m 21-3-3.
Vaida Magsar—Opening 21-3-0, at 6 p.m. 21 3-0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak—Opening 0-1-0.
Vaida Magsar—Opening 0-2-6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Ready—74-8-0.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 74-3-0, Lowest 73-15-0, Highest 73-4-0, at 6 p.m. 74-2-0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening. 74-0-0, Lowest 73-12-0, Highest 74-1-0, at 6 p.m. 73-14-0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak—Opening 0-12-0.
Vaida Magsar—Opening 1-4-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 13.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—Oct./Dec. sellers 14/11.
Jan./Mar. sellers 14/3.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—Jan./Mar. sellers 14/5½.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—Jan./Mar. sellers 14/6½.
Tone:—Quiet. Nothing doing.

SHARES.

London, Oct. 13.

Hongkong Bank £132½.
Chartered Bank £20.
National Bank £47.
P. and O. Bank £9¾.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 13.

Karachi Barley O./N. sellers 36.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Oct. 13.

Cardiff to Bombay 12.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD. COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 13th Oct, 1925.

	1925-26	1924-25	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 9th October to 12th October, 1925	3315	6622	—3307
Receipts from 1st September 1925 to 12th October 1925	61116	35294	+25822
Shipments for the bi-week from 9th October to 12th October 1925.—			
United Kingdom	1452		+1452
Continent	2893	1118	+1775
China, Japan and Coast Ports	5168	1100	+4068
Total	9313	2218	+7295
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1925 to 12th Oct. 1925			
United Kingdom	4912	1110	+3902
Continent ..	42390	13043	+29347
China	610	3100	—2490
Japan	25028	77956	—42928
Coast Ports ..	19:5*	2949	—994
Total	84925	98159	—13233
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe ..	3147	501	+2646
„ China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	2340	11417	—9077

* Including 50 bales for U. S. of America

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Jute.—Albion 445, Alliance 495-500, Anglo India 400-405, Auckland 235, Barnagore 160, Bally 220, Birla 7/8, Belvedere 440, Budge-Budge 400, Caledonian 535, Chapdani 178, Clive 36/12, Craig 5, Cheviot 220, Dalhousie 360, Delta 440, Empire 45/8, Fort Gloster 900, Fort William 335, Gonodapara 830, Gourepore 740, Hukumchand 10/4, Hooghly 72, Howrah 36/12, India 210, Kamarhatty 525, Kankanarrah 425, Kelvin 750, Khardah 420, Kinnison 970, Lansdowne 267, Lawrence 575, Lothian 340, Naihati 440, National 25/12, New Central 510, Northbrook 50, Nuddea 50, Orient 178, Presidency 7/4, Reliance 61, Soorah 26, Standard 370, Union 560, Waverly 7/4, Hessian 20, Jute 13/8.

Cotton.—Bengal Nagpur 18/4, Dunbar 135, Keshavram Cotton 3.

Miscellaneous.—B. I. Corporation 4/4, Imperial Bank 1410, Imperial Conty. 362.

Remarks.—Market quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

BRASS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	63 0 0
—Do—	1	63 0 0
—Do—	1 1/4	63 0 0
—Do—	1 1/4	63 0 0
—Do—	1 3/4	63 0 0
—Do—	2	63 0 0
German Brass	3/4 to 2	61 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	63 4 0
—Do—	1	63 4 0
—Do—	1 1/4	63 4 0
Copper American	1 1/2	63 3 0
—Do—	1 3/4	63 3 0
—Do—	2	63 3 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 8 0
Panchteka Joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Kiai		67 8 0
Lead, Country		27 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		56 0 0
—Do—Do— 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		56 0 0
German, Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		63 4 0
American, Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		63 8 0

METALS.

London, Oct 13.

English best Selected Copper £84 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £62½.
Copper Brasiers £78 3/4.
Yellow Metal 69 3/4.
Hard Spelter 32 3/8.
Corrugated Sheets £ 16 3/8.
Tin Block £277½.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 10
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 13 6
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 12 0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 9
David	No. 10½	0 11 6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 3
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 6
Sastara	No. 12½	0 12 3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 3
Lighthouse	No. 6½	0 10 0
Japan	No. 40-1	1 4 6
Japan	No. 42-2	1 5 9
Japan	No. 20	0 15 3
Japan	No. 32	1 2 6

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 13.

Para Up River Fine Spot N./D. sellers 38½.
Tone:—Firmer.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Oct. paid buyers 48.
Tone:—Firm sellers more reserved demand better fair business.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets Oct. paid buyers 48.

London, Oct.

A telegram from Cairo says that the estimate of the cotton crop, after ginning is 7,424,000 cantars, including 3,388,000 cantars of Sakellaridis.

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ACHES AND PAINS

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Dhan Teras Bank Holiday.

FRIDAY, October 16.

Kali Chaudas: Bank Holiday.

Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya: Speeches on Organisation of Agriculturists, 6 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta.

SATURDAY, October 17.

Diwali: Bank holiday.

The s.s. Mooltan leaves with the English mails at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The O. S. K. steamer "Hamburg Maru" left Moji on the 13th instant for Bombay via usual ports.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Saturday the 17th October 1925, will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Dewali". All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. Ballard Pier and Town Sub-Offices will observe on that day the same working hodrs as an Sundays.

The Telegraph branches of the Combined Offices mentioned below will work as usual:—(1) Colaba, (2) Malabar Hill, (3) Girgaon, (4) Mazagaon, (5) Byculla, (6) Parel, (7) Dharavi, (8) Bandra, (9) Masjid, booking office (10) Fort Street, (11) Cadell Road, (12) Tardeo. The other combined offices will remain closed on that day.

The following will be the latest hours of postings at the Bombay General Post Office for the Homeward English mail closing on that day (Saturday).

Unregistered correspondence up to 11-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 11-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence up to 7-0 p.m. on Friday.

Parcels up to 6-0 p.m. on Friday.

Money orders up to 3-0 p.m. on Friday.

2. Posting at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

3. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.—The annual Divali social gathering of the Samaj will be held in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, to-day (Thursday), at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Wamanrao Bapuji Kothare will preside.

NAYAR SAMAJ, BOMBAY.—The third annual general meeting of the Bombay Nayar Samaj will be held at the Samaj Co-operative Hostel, 26, Vincent Cross Road, Dadar (G. I. P. Side), on Sunday (the 18th instant) at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE.—The Saraswat Amateurs will stage the well-known Marathi play "Hach Mulacha Bap" at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Elphinstone Road, on Sunday (the 18th instant) in aid of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Santa Cruz.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.—The annual general gathering of the above Samaj will be held at No. 1, Nanjee Ladha Building, G. I. P. Matunga to-morrow (Friday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), for the adoption of the annual report and accounts and for the election of office-bearers for the coming year.

RANG BODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ.—A new Hindi drama entitled "Sufed Daku" written by a well-known dramatist Munshi Mohamed, was staged by the above Sangit Natya Samaj of Raghuvir Saokar. The house was fully packed up. The company has taken a great deal of care in point of new scenery and dresses for successful performance of this new drama. Mr. Raghuvir played the part of "Sushila" which was very splendidly done in his usual mood. They are again staging to-day, at 3-30 p.m., the same drama at the Elphinstone Theatre.

CHARITY IN A SCHOOL.—The sixth anniversary of the Esplanade High School Poor-Box was celebrated with eclat on Thursday A string band was engaged to entertain guests and students Feasting and merriment were arranged by every class for the whole day. The Box was established by the philanthropic Prinripal of the School, Mr H. P. Pavri, in 1919 to instil the spirit of charity in the heart of the rising generation. For the last five years large sums of money were collected and distributed for the relief of distress and suffering among the poor. This year's collection, which amounts to over Rs. 3,000, is greater than the previous ones.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The following gentlemen have been elected to the B. P. C. C. by the Bhuleshwar Ward:—Sjts. B. N. Motiwala; Ranchhodas H. Gandhi; Vithaldas V. Jerajani; Narayan B. Despande; Hargovindas Gordhandas; Krishnaji N. Despande; Balubhai P. Bhatt; Natwer G. Trivedi; D. P. Pathak; T. V. Parvate; K. L. Ogle; M. R. Sapre and V. E. Thite.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.—A business meeting of the above took place at M. S. M. Rly. Employees' Union Hall Perambur last Sunday. Mr. E. L. Iyar, presided. The Committee decided to hold the "All-India Trade Union Congress" Sixth Session in Madras, in January, 1926. A Reception Committee was formed to make suitable arrangements.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.—Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. Ramlal Mohanlal Munshi, Nagwhadra Manibhoy Majumdar and Kaliandasji Maharaj, will speak on "The Agriculturists and the need of an Organisation for their amelioration and uplift", the Bhat of Kathiawad will recite poems and songs and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

VADNAGARA NAGAR MANDAL.—The Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay, will hold its usual New Year's gathering on Sunday next in the "Mani Nivas" A/58 Pannalal Terraces, Grant Road, at 5 p.m., when Sjt. Lalit will render some songs suitable to the occasion. All Vadnagara Nagars are cordially invited to attend.

GHATKOPER MEDICAL RELIEF SOCIETY.—The Society has been working for the public of Ghatkoper since the last four years for supplying free of charge Medical Stores Requisites (namely ice bags, hot water bags, bed pans, etc. and patent medicines at cost (namely antiphlogistine, cotton wool, cologne water etc.). During the period under report 388 people have taken advantage of the Medical stores requisites and the patent medicines have been sold at cost amounting to Rs. 1,216-14-0. The Society has also arranged to distribute Quinine free of charge and to pay free visit of the Doctor, when required only to the poor class people.

BOMBAY VAISHNAVAS' PROTEST MEETING.—A public meeting of the Vaishnavas of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m. at Chandawadi opposite Madhav Baug to express deep indignation resentment and disgust felt by the Vaishnavas against the wrongful act of those who have deeply wounded the religious feelings of the Vaishnavas and insulted the Vaishnav religion by calling Shri Nathji's Swarup as an idol of Kal Bhairav, when His Holiness Goswami Shree Goculnathjee Maharaj will preside.

SOCIETY OF N. S. DA PIEDADE, DABUL.—The above Society celebrates the Feast of its august Patroness, on Sunday next (the 18th instant), preceded by Novenas at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul. Feast Mass will commence at 9-30 a.m. and will be followed by Procession and Benediction. After the religious service, there will be the annual general meeting in the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall at which Mgr. Sebastiao de Oliveira Xavier will preside. Dr. Jos. Alban D'Souza and Mrs. S. X. Vaz will address the meeting in English and Concanim, respectively. A Fancy Bazar will be held as usual in the vicinity of the Church.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 41st week of the current year ending on 10th October the total mortality 608 was 22 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 25.10. These figures compare favourably with those for the 41st week of 1924 when the mortality was 804 and death-rate 33.72 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 823 and death-rate 36.79.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 208 as against 5 and 229 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 354 were among infants under one year of age; 11 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera and Plague were absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 3 attacks and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 449 as against 463 for the 41st week of 1924 and 467 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 14th October, 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	20.81	20.99 +18	Not Received.	
LIVERPOOL	11.02	11.17 +15	11.18	+16

Sewri Market Closing Rate: Rs. 413-8-0. Khandi Market Closing Rate: Rs. 413-8-0.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

B. COM. EXAM. RESULT.

CLASS II.

A K Prabhu.

PASS.

V C Amin, S R Ayyar, (exempted from subjects 2, 3 and 5); M V Gandhi (exempted from subjects 1, 3, 4 and 5); G G Kewalramani, (exempted from subjects 2, 3 and 5). B R Krishnagiri, R G Menon (exempted from subjects 2, 3, 4 and 5); K D Mobedjina H D Prabhu, (exempted from subjects 2, 3, 4 and 5); M T Alikhan (exempted from subjects 4 and 5); S K Deb, (exempted from subjects, 2, 4 and 6) D K Gunjikar (exempted from subject 5.)

V K Dalvi passes in additional special subject.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH EXAM. RESULTS.

The following are results of Examinations held in September last:—

PRATHAMA EXAMINATION.
PASS.

Persian-English:—1. Gavshi M. R.; Commerce-English:—4. Patel F. S.

Compartmental result: The following students pass in the number of papers shown in brackets:—3. Dharmadhikari S. J. (1), 5. Bhachech D. K. (2).

SNATAKA EXAM.: IN SCIENCE.

PASS:—2. Khandalekar V B.

Compartmental result: The following students pass in the number of papers shown in brackets:—1. Khan U H (2); 5. Thoria L T (1); 6. Padbidri R R (3); 7. Risbood C V (2).

SNATAKA EXAMINATION.

The following 14 candidates have passed fully.

Ahmedabad Centre, (Aryan Culture):—3. Patel B. C.

Languages:—16. Shah C K; 28. Patel R G; 29. Patel S D.

Social Science:—36. Desai Nirmala H. Sangit:—49. Kaunga Sumitra B; 50. Zala M H.

Commerce:—59. Dadawala P B; 72. Doctor N S; 73. Pradhan G K; 74. Nanavati V K; 77. Shah S M.

Bombay Centre:—80. Naik K P.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Social Science:—82. Khandwala R T (3); 84. Mule P R (1); 85. Sansare S L (2); 86. Patel G C (will be announced afterwards).

The following students pass in the number of papers shown in brackets:—

Arya Vidya:—1. Kapadia A M (2); 2. Desai H R (1); 4. Vyas H U (5).

Languages:—6. Desai M P (1); 7. Patel S M (2); 8. Bhatt I D (2); 10. Joshi P J (1); 11. Thakor I B (3); 12. Miss. Patel M V (3); 13. Bhatt G K (3); 14. Bhatt N D (3); 15. Vashi B A (4); 17. Shah A N (1); 18. Patel U N (4); 19. Patel U R (3); 20. Patel. P J (2); 21. Amin M P (1); 22. Chokhawala G R (2); 23. Thakur V B (3); 26. Patel I N (2); 27. Patel P S (1); 30. Pandya H L (1).

Social Science:—32. Thakar C M (3); 33. Thakor H M (3); 35. Desai J R (2); 37. Desai P M (2); 38. Desai R L (1); 39. Patel U Z (4); 41. Parikh R S (3); 42. Banker S C (2); 44. Rao Sitaram (2); 45. Shah K V (3); 46. Miss. Sheth I C (3).

Mathematics:—48. Patel S G (1).

Commerce:—51. Kavde D A (1); 52. Gandhi J J (2); 53. Gandhi S J (2); 54. Jeshnar R H (1); 56. Joshi M G (2); 60. Dvivedi R O (3); 61. Patel A B (1); 62. Patel O N (3); 63. Parikh D M (2); 67. Maheta B A (1); 68. Shah K H (3); 69. Shah H P (2); 70. Shah H V (3); 75. Patel N M (3); 76. Shah P M (3).

L. C. P. S. RESULTS.

Out of 176 candidates who appeared at the First L.C.P.S. Examination held last month the following 50 have passed:—

K M Adkar, S Alexander, M V Apte, K D Ashtekar, A S Astrani, Mrs. I Atharle P R Badve, S D Bhola, V R Bopardikar, R W Chandratre, B G Dabholkar, V V Dabholkar B J Dave, M R Desai, Miss B DeSouza, R V Deshpande, D M Dixit, V R Godbole, R N Gurbaxani, A K Jog, R J Joglekar, J R Joshi, H R Joshipura, G R Karambelkar G V Kelkar, P K Kothatkar, P R Korde, P A Kothare, D R Kothurkar, V G Kulkarni, B M Mehta B G Modak, F X Morenas, M M Naik, N D Panvalkar, B Y Paranjpe, G K Patankar, S S Patil, D S Patkar, T B Pednekar, Miss. L V Pitale, G B Potdar, C R Ramaswami, L S Rao, G J Sardesai, A G Sathaye, A G Shishare K U Shrigaonkar, T S Temba, H C Vyas.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Domnic Braganza an engine driver of G. I. P. Railway was driving the 42 up Poona Express on Tuesday. When he came near Sandhurst Road Bridge at 12—15 p.m. he whistled out a warning at the curve. He was told by his fireman that he had seen a man crossing the lines. The driver therefore stopped the train and saw the man lying unconscious and bleeding near the up line. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died five minutes after admission. The cause of death was shock following multiple injuries. The deceased was identified as Dagdoo Bala (35) residing at Haji Cassum, Suleman's chawl at Mazagaon.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

NADKARNI CUP TOURNAMENT.

MATUNGA HINDUS BEAT CASUALS.

There was a marked improvement in the Nadkarni Cup Tournament on Wednesday when the Matunga Hindus beat the Casuals. The pace was a fast one throughout and though there were a few laughable incidents the standard was quite good. It cannot be denied however that the better team lost though they were to a great extent themselves responsible. Their forwards seemed to get flurried in front of goal and though they had ample opportunity they invariably made a mess of matters. Where the Matunga Hindus had the pull was that when their forwards got close to the opposing goal they were always dangerous. Their backs kicked with accuracy and vigour though it would have been better if they had not kicked the ball out so frequently. On one occasion one of the backs bowled the other over by kicking the ball at his head. In the first half Kittu scored the opening goal. Play was in favour of the Casuals after resumption, but they could not get through. Close upon full-time Iswar of Matunga obtained a somewhat lucky goal through the goalie dallying and being robbed.

Matunga Hindus:—Parameswaram; Ananthakaman and Srinivasa Ayyar; Ramakrishna, Krishnamoothy and Bapu Rao; Iswar, Kittu, Rajam, Bailey and Varahan.

Casuals:—Chintoo; Mancoo and Kalujee; Yellappa, Banion and Balanna Saya, Shunker, Balanna and Jodha.

Referee—Mr. J. Watson.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Matunga Hindu XI vs. Friends' Union.

CESAREWITCH RACE.

FORSETI WINS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Cesarewitch has resulted as follows:—

FORSETI	 1
MOTLEY	 2
CONFIRMATION	 3

—Reuter.

Following is the starting price betting on the Cesarewitch:—

20 to one against Forseti, 40 to one against Motley, and 28 to one against Confirmation.

Thirty-three ran.

Won by one and a half lengths. A neck separated second and third.

In the Cesarewitch Magnum Bonum was ridden by Wadsworth and Juldi by Murch.

Excepting Leading Light the runners were identical with the probables.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The following alterations in the list of probable starters for Cesarewitch are announced.—Miwahi will be ridden by Glasgow, Ormuzd by E. N. Fox and Shippon by Kirby. The following are the additional probable starters.—Hurstwood (Victor Smyth), Hideunis (Harwood), Foxlaw (K. Robertson), Cloudbank (Beary), Leading Light (Jockey not yet decided), Transvaal Second (Herve) and Postino (Drinkwater).

The following are not expected to run.—Marvex, Irish Molle, Coughdrop, Juldi, Despore, Shining Spear, Glen Andred, Perfect Son and Mendoza.—Reuter.

In the Scottish League on Tuesday Celtic beat Queens Park by four goals to one.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

Calcutta, October 14.

In the share market jutes disclosed a better demand on a lower raw jute market and an improvement in hessians. Coals remained unchanged. In teas more inquiry at firmer rates was in evidence. More sellers for rubbers appeared on reports of an irregular London market. In miscellaneous there was very little trade doing. Burma Finance was quoted down. Government securities remained unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Banks:—Central Bank of India Rs. 21/12.

Railways:—Arrakan Light Railway 84/8, Chapermukh Silghat Light Railway 65.

Cottons:—Agra United annas 11, Bengal Nagpore Cotton 18/10.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 418-8, Auckland 238, Budge Budge 412/8, Clive 37/8, Dalhousie 369, Empire 47, Howrah 38, Hukumchand pref. 74, Kankinarrah 428/8, Kelvin 760, Kinnison 970, Lansdowne 264/8, National 26/8, Naddea 50/8, Northbrook 50/12. Orient 478, Presidency 7/9,

Coals:—Deoli 18/8, Equitable 15, Union 17.

Miscellaneous.—Burn and Co., 6 per cent. pref. 88, B. I. Corporation ord. 4/8, Burma Finance and Mining 5/5.

Tea Companies:—Betjan 33/4, Bishnauth 31/4, Central Cachar 82, East India 23/6, Jroh "A" 33, do "B" 17/8, Hattikhira 25/12, Jutlibari 17/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three sixteenths pence.—A. P.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

October	11.24+.19
December	11.15+.16
January	11.19+.18
March	11.26+.18
May	11.30+.16

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

November	20.90+.20
January	20.00+.25

London, Oct. 13.

Exchange Belgium	106.45
Exchange Athens	353.00
Cuban Sugar October sellers	10/3

"AN INDIVIDUAL LAPSE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your leader of Monday you speak of the acceptance of Executive Councilorship by Mr. Tambe as an individual lapse and a renegade act for which the Swaraj party cannot be held responsible. Thus you have weighed the Swaraj Party and found it not wanting. Mr. Motilal Nehru speaks of this as the "most flagrant breach of principles." Mr. Sen Gupta is "surprised" and Mr. Abayankar is "shocked." But are these judgments historically correct? "Are not the words "Mene Mene, Tekel, Uparsin" not written on the programme and policy of the Swaraj Party? The source of a river is often subject of conjecture and of disagreement. But it is certain that a river is *never* the same except for one intangible unmeasurable elusive instant. Is not the same true of the Swaraj Party? It is never the same at any two points or on any two occasions. Whilst it is difficult, same as of a river, to trace its rise to its source and hence one is unable to say who of the three, Mr. C. R. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. V. J. Patel is the father of the movement, this much is certain that the Swaraj Party takes its rise from the Civil Disobedience Committee and its dissatisfaction if not with Mahatma Gandhi at least with what he stood for in politics. But so strong was the hold Mahatma had on the political thought of the day that the Swaraj Party had to speak of their programme in terms of Gandhi terminology. Though the plank of the Swaraj party was Council entry and hence *co-operation* with Government machinery and institutions, yet the Swaraj Party spoke of it as non-co-operation from within. And herein—in the use of language quite the contrary of what it stood for and usually meant lay the germ of weakness of the Swaraj Party, and no wonder to-day it stands succumbed to the basic contradictions of thought and language. They also called their programme of Council Entry as continuous and continuing obstruction and on that plank their constituencies sent them to the Council and Assembly. In this how they differed from co-operating Liberals it defeats one to imagine except they clothed their action in different terms and called co-operation non-co-operation. But soon the reality of stern fact dawned on the Swaraj Party viz., that to be in the Councils and to non-co-operate was like eating the cake and keeping it, and they soon found that the mask of words with which they clothed their actions really left them naked. They also found that when they succeeded most, they failed most. Every time they succeeded in defeating Government they found their position weakened and every victory (?) left them losers. Each defeat of Government instead of strengthening weakened them and their greatest victory of throwing out the Budget left them covered, as they imagined with glory but in fact, like Don Quixote covered with wounds which savoured of death. They found themselves in an inextricable ditch—if they pursued the matter they must go to the Country with a campaign of non-payment of taxes but true to the creed they preferred to non-co-operate with their voters, and stuck to their council seats and exalted themselves as MLAs. Further step in their mask of unreality was acceptance, of course with party consent, of a seat on the Skeen Committee. But this exposed them to their skins. The landslide came with the election of Mr. V. J. Patel to the Chair on a paltry salary of Rs. 4,000 a month—4 months work to count as twelve—same as in book trade but in contrary direction 13 counts as 12. Before taking this step, was the country consulted? Nothing of the kind. Where was the need! So if Mr. Tambe did not consult the party he acted on worthy precedents and why should, to use shipping terms, refuse to sail when inducements offer?

I think this sufficiently illustrates from the life of Swaraj Party that there is neither consistency, nor continuity, nor intellectual honesty in their policy of "*co-operating non-co-operation*". "To be and not to be" may deceive for a time but surely not for all times and no wonder the political Tartarons of not Tarascon but of Simla and Delhi stand exposed in their true colours and hence as true objects of pity and commisseration of Gandhites, Besantines and Liberals and Moderates atleast one can admire intellectual honesty. Can one say the same of the Swaraj Party?

To revert—to take up the analogy of river with which we started—the Swaraj Party as it is impelled by impulse of contradiction—always starts but never arrives. It always slides away from its source like the General in Carlyle who is described as setting out for the City of Nowhere and what is more arrives at it. And I will wonder if the river of the Swaraj Party sooner or later—will not meet its sea at Delhi or Simla and find its rest in the arms of bureaucracy it set out to destroy. In politics, even more than on the stage, those who live to please must please to live.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

LADY PIANIST WEDS.

Miss Sylvia Mendoza, F. T. C. L., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Mendoza, was wedded to Mr. Terence Nunes, in the Cathedral Church, Buleshwar, on Wednesday last. The bride was given away by her father, and the bridegroom was conducted to the Church, by Mr. Gomes, Barrister-at-Law, and Dr. Baynes. Mgr. De Monte officiated the service and Mr. Gomes acted bestman.

(Continued from column 6.)

ship intimated that he would fix the amount of damages on Wednesday next.

Messrs. Ferreira and Vallabhdas acted for the plaintiffs; Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., acted for the defendant.

HIGH COURT CLOSE FOR DEVALI.

The High Court of Bombay will close for the Devali holiday from to-day (Thursday) till the 18th instant. The October Vacation begins from 19th instant and the Courts will re-open on the 2nd of November.

HIGH COURT.

SEQUEL TO HOUSE COLLAPSE.

SUCCESSFUL CLAIM OF DAMAGES.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Percival.)

Ratanbai widow and others..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Lakhmichand Kheisey ..... Defendant.

The plaintiffs brought this suit under the Fatal Accidents Act of 1855 as the representatives of one Umersey Poonja who was in occupation of a room in a house belonging to the defendant and who met with his death on the collapse of a portion of the said house. The plaintiffs claimed Rs. 30,000 as damages from the defendant on the ground that he was guilty of negligence in allowing the said house to remain in such a dilapidated condition that it collapsed and killed among others, the said Umersey Poonja. The 1st plaintiff was the widow and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th plaintiffs were the minor daughters of the Umersey Poonja. The plaintiffs case was that Umersey was at the time of his death in occupation of a room on the 4th floor of the defendant's building which was situate at Broach Road. On or about the 23rd of March, 1923 a portion of the said house on the East side consisting of latrines, wash-houses and one room on each of the five floors of the building collapsed killing the said Umersey Poonja and 12 other persons. The plaintiffs said that the said portion of the house collapsed owing to gross negligence on the part of the defendant who allowed it to remain in a ruinous and dangerous condition. The defendant was informed of the dangerous condition of his house about July 1922.

PLAINTIFFS' CONTENTION.

The plaintiffs stated that the said Umersey Poonja was only 27 years old, that he was earning about Rs. 4,000 a year and was the sole support of the plaintiffs. The defendant by his Written Statement denied that the said Umersey was a tenant of the defendant or was in occupation of a room in the defendant's house. The defendant further denied that he owed any duty to the said Umersey Poonja to keep the premises in repairs. He also denied that the collapse was due to gross negligence or any negligence on his part, and further denied that the said house was allowed to remain in a dangerous or ruinous condition.

The defendant stated that the collapse of the house was due to the rotten condition of the posts and beams at the ends which were embedded in masonry, the condition of which could not be discovered by the exercise of ordinary skill and diligence on the part of the defendant. He denied that the said Umersey Poonja was earning Rs. 4,000 a year and denied his liability to pay Rs. 30,000 or any other sum as damages. Mr. Purshottam with Mr. Lalji appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. R. S. Billimoria with the Advocate-General appeared for the defendant.

DEFENCE CONTENTION.

At the hearing it was contended on behalf of the defendant that at law there was no obligation in tort on the part of a landlord to repair his premises though they might be in a dangerous condition. Further a landlord was not liable for letting out his premises in a dangerous condition. The only duty owed by a landlord to a tenant was on the contract between the parties and the landlord was liable for breach of the contract. In Tort a landlord was not liable to his tenant for the condition of his premises.

The Counsel for the defendant further contended that if it was held that the said Umersey was not a tenant, then the only duty in Tort of the landlord towards him was not to lay a trap for him, assuming that the portions which collapsed were under the defendant's control and that the said Umersey was merely an invitee or a licensee. The defendant contended that the said portions were not under his control; but even if it was held to be so, it was clear from the circumstances attending the collapse, that it was not in the nature of a trap. Therefore in any event the defendant was exonerated from all liability towards the said Umersey.

The plaintiffs contended that the said Umersey was a tenant and even if he was not a tenant he was an invitee; that the portions which collapsed were in the control of the defendant and were not demised to anybody. The defendant knew of the dangerous condition of the said portion and failed in his duty by not giving a warning to the said Umersey who was not aware of it. This fact amounted to laying a trap for the said Umersey. If the said Umersey was an invitee then the duty of the defendant was to see that the premises under his control were in a reasonably safe condition.

The premises were not in a reasonably safe condition and in any event the facts showed that it was equivalent to laying a trap for the said Umersey and therefore the defendant was liable.

The hearing of the suit took several ways during which many witnesses were examined.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship after hearing counsel gave judgment. He held on the facts that the said Umersey Poonja was a tenant of the defendant and was in occupation of a room as such. The portions which collapsed were not demised to anybody, but were under the control of the defendant. Consequently there was a duty upon the defendant towards the said Umersey Poonja as if he were an invitee. It was clear that the collapse of the portions of the house was in the nature of a trap. The defendant was fully aware of the state of the building. He took no steps to inform the said Umersey Poonja or to repair the premises. The defendant's conduct amounted to negligence and if the said Umersey Poonja had been in the position even of a licensee, the defendant would be liable. His Lordship accordingly passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs. His Lord-

(Continued in col. 5.)

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B. N. SINGH.
Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1925.

SLAVE MENTALITY.

When Mahatma Gandhi gave currency to the term "slave mentality" it was regarded merely as an extra flourish of the non-co-operation propaganda, but he really emphasised a deep principle of political subservience. As an illustration of this, the public of Bombay finds itself to-day partly amused and partly distressed at the manoeuvres followed by some elders of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in connection with the Currency Commission. In an obviously inspired article in the "Times of India" we read that this particular section desires that "the more practical and useful policy would be to make out a strong case for themselves and *compel the Commission to find in their favour.*" We do not see how a Commission, that by its very constitution represents in the majority alien interests and the Indian element of which is palpably unsatisfactory, could be compelled to find in favour of the Indian view. In fact we take it that the opposition voiced by the Assembly and by the Chamber itself and elsewhere in the country and in the press has been prompted by the belief that not only can such a Commission not be brought to take the Indian view, but, constituted as it is, it will register a pre-determined decision absolutely contrary to the Indian view. In other words the chances of the Indian view receiving even a fair consideration from this Commission are nil. We are, therefore, amazed at the childlike logic of Mr. P. C. Sethna in his interview, when he says:

"The opposition to the Commission was mainly that its personnel had not come up to Indian expectations and that there was neither an Indian Chairman nor an Indian majority as the Lesgislative Assembly had asked for. In short, the personnel was perhaps regarded as very weak so far as the majority of the Indian members were concerned. If that were so, was it not a stronger reason, why all the evidence that Indians could put forward from their point of view should be placed before the Commission so as to enable them to come round to their view of thinking?"

Does the Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber think the more unsatisfactory the Commission, the greater should be the volume of evidence placed before it and that, thus, everything will be alright? This is like pouring more petrol into a motor-car that has been damaged in the hope that a larger amount of substance would obviate mechanical defects in the constitution. Mr Sethna, we think, betrayed the trust of the Chamber as its chairman by characterising consistent views in regard to this Commission as mischievous and pernicious, and he has then taken shelter behind the declaration that these are opinions, which he expresses in his personal capacity. Mr. Sethna is also anxious to establish that the appointment of Sir Purshottamdas was, in his individual capacity, "as one holding distinct views on the subject." There is a glaring contradiction between the views expressed by the evil genius of Indian Finance from Simla, who pulls the string, and these ideas of the Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Speaking on the 25th August 1925, Sir Basil Blackett said:

> "What was wanted on a Commission like this was to have thoroughly impartial men who had not committed themselves in advance to any particular view."

We have dealt carefully with Mr. Sethna's interview and declaration in order to show how some of our publicists are more anxious to establish a particular conclusion than carefully to follow the logic by which they reach it. It reminds one of the efforts of petty magistrates in some Indian States in giving decisions on issues, in which the Durbar has evinced an interest and has given definite directions. The ridiculous part of the whole thing is that the bosses of the Chamber, which has hitherto not been afraid to ask for extra Indian representation everywhere, are now fighting shy of their own demand. This body, which has hitherto made a name for itself by registering dignified protests, is now being made to withdraw from the position which it has itself taken up in regard to this Commission in its several representations. This inconsistency is difficult to explain unless it is traced to the powerful hand of official mentors, who have hypnotised for the time being the leaders of some of these institutions. The issue before the country is very simple: an enquiry, which is forced on the nation and on which lakhs of rupees will be spent, is so defective that no useful results can be secured therefrom. To urge that the Indian case will go by default is to betray ignorance of practical affairs. The Indian case has been there all these years and the culprits are the Government, who have deliberately ignored Indian demands. Why this country should be again called upon to state these demands before a hostile and packed tribunal, we do not know. On the other hand, it is astounding that forecasts of great disaster should be made if certain individuals and institutions follow in the wake of the Assembly and keep aloof. No one has shown us the least little benefit likely to arise out of these confabulations with an hybrid and unsympathetic body of alien selection.

Public opinion in India has been as definite as it could be on the issue of this Commission. Grave warnings were uttered by the Assembly and from every other quarter and in spite of that Government deliberately foist an unwelcome enquiry in its most objectionable form! We take it that the public in Bombay have got a clear stake in the constitution and the terms of reference of this Commission and that they share the sentiments, which actuated leaders of every party in the Assembly to lodge their protest. Official manipulations may unnerve some of the senior businessmen of Bombay, who find themselves in serious distress of one kind or the other. But the judgment of the country on these issues is not lightly to be covered up by the officious lobbying of some bank managers and title-seekers. The time has come when it is necessary to demonstrate that three or four men in the Indian Merchants' Chamber at the top do not constitute the public of Bombay and that independence of thought on issues of this kind is an important pre-requisite for any advance of democracy. There is much about this Commission, which may be different so far as the personnel is concerned. But on the issue of the terms of reference the public have hitherto not evinced too great an interest, possibly because of the idea that it is useless to do so. It is remarkable that the terms of reference have never been sent down to Bombay by the Associated Press, which on such matters, presumably, takes instructions from the particular department of the secretariat. These terms have been characterised as sufficiently wide to include anything. To our mind an enquiry, which seeks nothing in particular, is not likely to yield any definite result. On the other hand, invitations have already been sent out widely to all and sundry in the name of the Commission. We do not know the meaning of these invitations, which are not accompanied by the questionnaire of the Commission. The questionnaire has not yet been issued. Assuming, however, that the questionnaire is to be issued some time after the Commission meets, what is the object of stampeding the witnesses into preparing statements for this Commission,—statements which they will have to revise considerably when a questionnaire is issued? A general invitation to place their views on the system of Indian currency and exchange may galvanise some learned professors into placing at the altar of this Commission calf-bound volumes, but since we have always understood that the Commission will probably cost this country at the rate of three to four thousand rupees a day, the authorities, if they are ultimately determined to force this misconstituted enquiry on the country, may at least give some indication to witnesses as to what is wanted and thus save public time and money as well as much useless labour to well-meaning individuals.

It will be seen that there are legitimate grounds for grave dissatisfaction with the personnel, the terms of reference and the procedure of this Commission. The duty of every Indian publicist in the circumstances is to register his protest and to echo in his own individual voice the considered opinion of the Assembly. Instead of that, the frantic efforts of certain people to make Bombay feel that heavens are going to fall if there are any further protests indicate how the essentials of the fight, which the Indian public have hitherto been carrying on with an irresponsible bureaucracy are misunderstood and misconstrued. Every patriotic Indian, however, owes it to himself and to the country to arrive at a clear decision on these issues and not to be pressed into the service of the official programme at the dictation of any one.

SOUTH AFRICA AND SWARAJ.

At numerous gatherings all over India held to demonstrate the national feeling of resentment at the humiliating treatment meted out to Indians in South Africa, the one sentiment which found universal expression was that the degradation of our countrymen abroad is the price of our national subjection. Naturally this is galling to the Anglo-Indian Press, which is cautiously "sympathetic" towards the grievances of Indians abroad without committing itself regarding the inequitable status of Indians in their own country. Thus an Anglo-Indian newspaper, whose veiled support to the Kenya Whites two years ago is not yet forgotten by the public, has had the audacity to ridicule the notion that Indian Swaraj is an essential and preliminary condition of the elevation of the status of Indians abroad. The reasoning resorted to to show that the existence of a Swaraj Government will make no substantial difference is not only disingenuous but dangerous, for its only implication is that even as a self-governing Dominion India will have no honourable place in the British Empire supposed to be based on principles of equity and liberty irrespective of racial differences. Unless the proclaimed basis of the Empire is a sham, no strong and self-reliant Dominion could be treated in the way in which India has been. Indeed, the Whites of South Africa have never concealed the fact that the helotry of Indians abroad is due to the denial of freedom to them at home: the South African Congress and General Smuts have often resisted Indian demands for rights on the avowed plea of their not possessing such rights in their own country. The analogy of American discrimination against Japan is inappropriate partly because Japanese citizens in the United States have not had to bear a fraction of the inequity borne by Indians in South Africa and partly because there is no common imperial citizenship in their case as in that of India and South Africa. Indian immigrants in Natal and elsewhere settled under a moral guarantee of protection of His Majesty's Government as subjects of the Crown and citizens of the Empire. For the Imperial Government to betray that trust and lend sanction to the principle of invidious discrimination against Indians—as in the Kenya decision—is to prove the contention of the Indian Nationalists that faith in the Imperial Government is futile so long as Indians cannot assert themselves by their own powers.

Let us clear our mind of cant. With their superior authority abroad which is related by more than one tie to South Africa and without the backing of popular will at home, the Government of India cannot advocate the Indian cause with the moral strength of a national and patriotic Government. The abject surrender of Lord Reading at the time of the Kenya betrayal to the views of the Cabinet showed what we may expect from a subordinate branch of His Majesty's Government. Only a few British Viceroys like Lord Hardinge can say things which, in the ultimate resort, must be said by an Indian sensitive about his national self-respect; no national Government would look on helplessly and placidly while the civic rights and the economic liberties of its nationals were being filched. The Anglo-Indian bureaucracy cannot dare to threaten secession; it has not even the courage to think of retaliation, for blood is thicker than water. Yet it is clear that it is not the justice of a cause or the reasonable manner in which it is advanced but the power to enforce national will that ensures acceptance. A national Government would not desist from the strongest possible action to safeguard its citizens abroad. Would it go to war with South Africa?—we are asked with a sneer; it would have to resort to diplomatic methods, we are assured. There are many stages between furtive and timid "representations" and war. Even if we do not agree that diplomacy is a mere euphemism for a threat of war, there are ways and ways of diplomacy. Did Mussolini go to war with Afghanistan for redeeming the reputation of a single convict? If one Englishman and not 160,000 Britons were maltreated and deprived of their rights and liberties in Turkey, Mr. Chamberlain would know how to extract an apology from the Turkish Government and reap an indemnity without a single soldier being sent to Angora. The efficacy of pressure depends on the power to back it and the struggle would be won before a single shot was fired. But if the Imperial Government preferred to risk the indignation of a free and virile India, rather than intervene in a grave intra-imperial dispute threatening the existence of the Empire, if the League of Nations failed to arbitrate in a colour problem imperilling the peace of the world, even a war in the last resort would not be unthinkable for preserving the legitimate rights of a nation. Rather than submit to mercenary troops being sent to subjugate weak peoples for imperial aggrandisement, it were better that a national militia should seek to vindicate national honour. One of the contributory causes of an English war with Spain was the cutting off of an ear of an English mariner: England fought the Boer War because of the discriminatory treatment of British colonists by President Kruger. Why would it be a crime for India to do the same? On the occasion of the Don Pacifico incident, Lord Palmerston declared in words which have become famous that "as the Roman in days of old held himself free from indignity when he could say *Civis Romanus sum*, so also a British subject, in whatever land he may be, shall feel confident that the watchful eye and the strong arm of England shall protect him from injustice and oppression." Can an Indian say this to-day either of the Imperial Government or his own? When he can, his position abroad will be different. But that cannot be until he has a Government which he can really call his own.

Notes of the Day.

The Ex-Sultan's Letter.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has issued an appeal to Muslims to strengthen the organisation of the Central Khilafat Committee by increasing its membership and adding to its financial resources. The appeal has been endorsed by Hakim Ajmal Khan, who after his recent tour through Muslim countries, is in a position to declare that the Committee has led the opinion of the Muslim world and the Muslim world has accepted and followed the lead gratefully. An unsought and remarkable tribute to the work of the Committee is contained in the letter which Maulana Shaukat Ali has received from the ex-Sultan and ex-Khalifa. The ex-Khalifa in his letter refers to the fact that "thanks to your actions and your efforts Sultan Ibn Saud has just guaranteed the security of the pilgrims who repair to the Holy Places in order to accomplish their duty" and asks Maulana Shaukat Ali to convey his thanks to Ibn Saud for "this noble act of a true Mussalman sovereign."

Future of the Hedjaz.

That is not the only act of a true Mussalman sovereign which is to the credit of Ibn Saud. For, his greatest claim to the gratitude of Muslims will be his deliverance of the Hedjaz from the control of the Hashimites, that is, of those who are under non-Muslim influence, and his contribution towards securing a permanently satisfactory administration of that most important part of Arabia. He has more than once declared that he has no personal ambition of ruling over the Hedjaz and that all he is concerned about is to help the Muslims to determine its future according to the requirements of their faith. A fresh testimony to his sincerity is furnished by the report of the Commission sent by King Fuad. The Commission says that "it met Ibn Saud, who disclaimed any ambitious projects and declared that his sole desire was to liberate the Hedjaz from the Hashimites and also proposed that Islam should send a commission under King Fuad's patronage to consult the inhabitants of the Hedjaz regarding the choice of a new ruler. Reuter's Cairo correspondent reports that "it is understood that King Fuad has expressed his satisfaction with the Commission's report and it is considered as probable that he will invite the heads of Muslim countries to appoint a representative commission to report on the future of the Hedjaz." The Central Khilafat Committee has throughout striven for this end and we have no doubt when a representative Muslim Commission meets it will arrive at a settlement which will satisfy both the religious requirements of Islam and the national claims of the Hedjaz Arab.

The Seamen's Strike.

The collapse of the shipping strike in England is probably now only a question of time since it seems as though through strong" measures in Australia and South Africa the sailors are being coerced to return. These men on whom the sentimentality of Britannia ruling the waves is exhausted and who during the war were glorified as "submarine heroes" struck because their wages were suddenly reduced by £1 a month. But the seamen's strike was partial in England partly because of the large number of unemployed who served as "scratch crew" and partly because of an inter-union dispute by which the Sailors' and Firemen's Union which was recruited by the employers denounced the strike just as the Anglo-Indian loyalists and a subservient railwaymen's union became the tools of the authorities in their endeavour to break the strike on the North-Western Railway. Mr. Shinwell, the Minister of Mines in the late Labour Government, put himself at the head of the Amalgamated Marine Workers Union and organised the strike against heavy odds but he has now announced that the strike has been terminated at all ports except London. The main battle was fought in the Dominions where there were not many unemployed to serve as "blacklegs" while a vehement feeling was expressed in this country against the employment of lascars for the same purpose. In Australia, Mr. Bruce, the federal Premier, generated almost a constitutional crisis by creating a Commonwealth police force to deport Labour leaders from the States presided over by Labour Premiers while in both the Dominions strikers were imprisoned. It is a Pyrrhic victory won by the employers at the cost of antagonising the workers.

Justice for Indians!

The "Tribune" draws our attention to what appears to have been a scandalous case of police inefficiency or connivance. Readers will recall how last year an American was assaulted in Burma and the Indian Government apologised to the United States for the unhappy occurrence. Let us see how a parallel incident with an Indian as victim could develop under the vigilant eye of the British Government. More than six weeks ago two Americans, H. W. McWilliam and E. L. Sheeby, were tried and sentenced for committing a brutal assault on an Indian gentleman at Murree. The offenders have since managed to abscond. The complainant states that the culprits have left the country by the good ship "Geneva." We understand that they had obtained their passports prior to their conviction, a fact which should have given the police a clue to the direction taken by the absconders. We fear the word "abscond" has been misused in the apology because nobody can escape through Indian ports without the knowledge and approval of Government officers. Are we to infer that the Government were privy to the contempt of justice? We do not know of any law which grants licence to the possessor of a passport to commit assault. The least Government could have intimated to the port officers the suspension of the pass-ports until justice had been done. This is a novel abuse of the system of passports. An inoffensive Briton against whom the Government had no charge to prefer is kept out of India by the passport trick, while a couple of convicted scallywags are able to dodge restrictions and disappear. So much for the protection of Indians in their own land. Great is British Justice.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(BY SIR HARISINGH S. GOUR, M.L.A.)

The position of Indians in South Africa has been the subject of world-wide comment by humanitarians and justice-loving Englishman like Lord Winterton. The Government of India are reported to be at the present moment carrying on negotiations with the Government of South Africa on the subject of the Asiatic Bill. Frankly speaking, I do not expect that without the coercion of the Colonial Office, the South African Government is likely to yield to any pressure which the Government of India may be able to exert on that self-governing colony. The object of the Asiatic Expulsion Bill is perfectly clear. How-much-ever it may be camouflaged by assurances that it is intended to protect the natives, or the poor White, its main and primary purpose is to squeeze the Indians out of South Africa by making his life in that colony untenable. If India were a self-governing colony, its representation would have been of greater value than what they are likely to be at the present moment. The concept of "British Commonwealth" nevertheless implies, the idea that all units thereof are assured of justice by the corporate aggregate known as the British Empire of which the visible symbol and embodiment is the British Cabinet, and British Parliament.

Retaliation Only Remedy.

If two self-governing members of the British Commonwealth e.g. South Africa and Australia were to exclude each other or what comes to the same thing, permit the entry of each upon terms equally galling and humiliating to the other, which the latter would take as a clear case of *causa belli* what is it to do? Can it use force against a member of the Commonwealth family? If it cannot, will the parent use his coercion and power to assure it justice? If the parent is powerless to do this what becomes of the concept and solidarity of the British Empire? This is in short the constitutional position in South Africa. If the British Government are not able to help Indians against their persecution by South Africa, they are not able to help one member of the family against its oppression by another member. In other words, they are powerless to hold the balance between the members of the family and the only thing open to the two members, after that, is to go to war. India cannot, of course, think of it. The only other alternative remedy open to it is to retaliate. In the last session of the first Legislative Assembly, I had successfully introduced a Reciprocity Bill directed against South Africa and other nationalities the Governments of which make galling and humiliating restrictions against Indians. This Bill was passed and is now the law of the land. It is Act III of 1924. As I introduced the Bill, I had inserted a clause therein that the Government *shall* make rules to establish reciprocity. As delicate negotiations were reported to be then proceeding, as they are proceeding now, an amendment was carried, changing the word *'shall'* into *'may'* thus reducing an

(Continued on page 11).

TOWARDS UNITED CONGRESS.

IMPEDIMENTS CLEARED.

MRS. NAIDU ON PATNA DECISIONS

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who left Bombay last night on a tour in the Punjab, was, before her departure, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative in regard to the Patna decisions and Hindu-Muslim Unity.

Q. 1.—Are there now, after the Patna decisions, any serious impediments to a united Congress?

A.—No; to my mind there is no impediment in the way of those who desire seriously to join the Congress, though I sincerely regret that the revision of the franchise has taken place too late to enable new members to be enrolled in adequate numbers or elected as delegates to the Cawnpore Congress. I find two objections generally advanced against the Patna decision, which have no real substance: firstly against the total exclusion of all foreign cloth and the compulsory use of "Khaddar" on all public political occasions; secondly against the so-called "surrender" of the entire Congress machinery to the Swaraj Party.

The wholesale exclusion of foreign cloth whether from Tehran or Tokio, Manchester or Milan, is a paramount economic safeguard against the colossal drain upon the resources of the country. The mere ceremonial and not habitual use of Khaddar enjoined does not, I confess, offer widespread encouragement to Cottage Industry, but at all events it is a sartorial convention with a beneficial and I might say a historic significance which cannot be logically resisted by those who without demur accept other sartorial conventions absurdly unsuited to our climate and condition of life—such as a wig and a gown in a law court, a boiled shirt and a broad cloth at a banquet, and knee breeches and a cocked hat at a levee!

Moreover the customary use of Swadeshi calls for no inconvenient change in the mode, but in the material of one's usual dress and the homely misnomer "Khaddar" no longer connotes only the coarse cotton stuff of Mahatma Gandhi's preference, but includes a large range of hand-woven and hand-spun fabric of silk and wool fibres, fine enough to suit the most fastidious and fashionable amongst us.

The second objection has no foundation. Mahatma Gandhi's picturesque phase of surrendering to the Swaraj Party translated into my simple sensible prose only implies that the Congress has only resumed its normal phase as an organisation primarily concerned with political issues. The Swaraj Party happens to be the only section within the Congress with a definite and naturally has the immediate direction of political work, but under the immediate control of the Congress. It is the urgent duty of all other political sections of the country to co-ordinate their energies within the Congress-fold, content for the present, if necessary, to fulfil the proud function of strong, brilliant and courageous minorities to influence, convert, capture and conquer the powerful and predominant majorities in the National Assembly.

Q. 2.—What specific suggestions would you make to promote Hindu-Muslim unity?

A.—Any "specific suggestions" as you call them to promote Hindu-Muslim unity would in the present turgid and inter-communal bitterness fall like empty counsels of perfection on deaf ears. Separate electorates and communal representations are not the panacea for deep-rooted ills. I prescribe constant, intimate, social relations in daily life as well as political co-operation. A knowledge of each other's faiths and the great cultures they have inspired and an urgent preliminaries a saner press with a clearer sense of its own dignity and responsibility; a bold leadership with the courage, strength and vision to transcend all sectarian sentiments and to think solely in terms of the nation and national freedom.

DR. ROY'S LECTURE AT NAGPUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 13.

Before a distinguished audience Dr. Sir P. C. Roy delivered a most instructive lecture on the "History of ancient Hindu Chemistry," this evening in Town Hall which was packed to its utmost capacity. Dr. Roy proved with concrete illustrations how ancient India was not exclusively devoted to metaphysical subtleties but had made a tremendous advance in the domain of science of Chemistry. The learned lecturer concluded with a fervent appeal to young India not to rest satisfied with mere universities' degrees with folded hands but to march forward in all modern sciences and thus ensure a recognised place for their motherland in the community of nations. The lecture was illustrated with a few lantern slides.

Sir B. K. Bose introduced and Mr. Niyogi, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

NEW CHAPTER.

TREATY OF LOCARNO.

GERMANY'S ENTRY INTO LEAGUE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

A communique states:—

After hearing the juridical experts' report the Locarno Conference decided to adopt greater part of the final draft of the Security Pact reserving a few points for further discussion.

An unofficial announcement says that the Allies have given Germany assurances recognising her special situation *vis a vis* Article Sixteen of the Covenant thereby enabling her to join the League and this has created confidence that the Pact will be finally signed in a few days. Much progress has also been registered in minor points like Rhineland occupation.

Mr. Chamberlain announced to-day that such was the measure of agreement reached that no country could take responsibility for nullifying it. They opened a new chapter in the European history, which would be not only a paper peace, but peace within councils of Governments and hearts of men. The treaty of Locarno would seem to be a real water-shed between peace and war even more than the Treaty of Versailles.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the most satisfactory feature was that this measure of agreement was not reached by a triumph of one set of views over another or by surrender by one delegation to another, but it came naturally from common interest and mutual goodwill. He stated that he and Sir Cecil Hurst had placed their services at the disposal of the delegation which was trying to reach an agreement on the question of the Eastern Frontiers. He was confident that it would be possible for Germany and Poland to be bound together by close ties. It is generally assumed here that the Conference will conclude early next week. —Reuter.

Berlin.—Herr Kempner returns to Locarno to-day and the Conference will be resumed this evening.—Reuter.

HOPE OF REACHING SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Locarno.—The Conference sat for an hour and a half this afternoon and examined the proposed Arbitration Treaties and also the question of Germany's Eastern frontier. Several points were referred back to the experts for further consideration.

Kempner of the German Delegation has left for Berlin by an aeroplane to report to the Cabinet on the present position of the Conference. He will probably also see General Hindenburg who is keenly interested in the Conference. In addition to reporting to the Cabinet and Hiddenburg, Kempner will also attend the meeting of the party leaders, especially of the German Nationalists party, at which results hitherto achieved at Locarno will be thoroughly discussed. Kempner is expected to return on Friday with the German Cabinet's views on the Arbitration Treaties and Eastern frontiers, to which attention is now being directed. Dr. Streseman and Count Skayzinski had an hour's interview this morning. It is understood that the Polish and the Czechoslovakian circles are convinced that a settlement will be reached.—Reuter.

FEELING IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Berlin.—While the official quarters insist that the Locarno Conference has not yet reached a crisis, it is admitted that after Herr Kempner's report to President Hindenburg which is likely to be followed by a joint session between President Hindenburg and the Cabinet a telegram may be sent to members of the German delegation.

It is stated that there are two possibilities, either the Locarno delegation will be told to go straight ahead or a telegram may be sent which is most likely to result in the break up of the Conference.—Reuter.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE CONFERENCE

DELHI, Oct. 13.

A Widow Re-marriage Conference has been held at Khankhava in the Jullundar District under the presidency of Swami Sardhanand. It was attended by about 2,000 delegates including ladies from the principal villages and towns near Jullundur. In his presidential address the Swami detailed the ideal of marriage according to the Vedas and Shastras and dwelt upon the consequences of child marriage, which he said, was responsible for the present degenerate condition of the Hindu community.

The Conference passed resolutions deprecating the marriage of males before 25 and of girls before 16. Another resolution declared that no widower should marry a virgin nor should a widow marry a bachelor and that the marriage of a virgin widow should be celebrated in the same way as that of unmarried girls. The Conference condemned the sale of young girls to aged widowers and others as being sinful and immoral. All the resolutions were supported by prominent leaders of the community from various parts and they pledged themselves to see that they were put into practice. The proceedings of the Conference concluded after a speech by Swami Sardhanand on the principles of Hindu Sanghtan.

He also spoke at another public meeting on the importance of Bramachariya.—A. P.

FOR BIG ATTACK?

NEW FRENCH PLAN.

ABDEL KERIM TO BE ISOLATED.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Fez.—The fact that the French and the Spanish forces have attained all their objectives coupled with the advent of the rainy season which will prevent further advance is mentioned in the official statement as marking the beginning of a new phase in operations which will consist of the isolation of Abdel Kerim from the rebel tribes which were previously supporting him by means of establishment of barriers dividing the Riff territory into compartments under the supervision of the occupation troops, thus preventing Abdel Kerim rallying his previous supporters. The campaign also provides for construction of roads and other communications to facilitate the Franco-Spanish co-operation. The statement refers to the readiness of a number of tribes in the Eastern district to submit, facilitating the occupation of large tracts of territory while the tribes which were under the direct command of Abdel Krim recently have been offering the feeblest resistance. This, however, may be due to a plan to conserve their forces for a big attack at a particular point though the general opinion is that tribes, generally, are losing their warlike enthusiasm.—Reuter.

MOSUL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Marseilles.—The Mosul Commissin, headed by Laidoner including Czechoslovakian and Spanish officers, has left for Beirut.—Reuter.

PARIS TRAMWAYMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Paris.—Last night was quiet and everything is normal to-day except that the tramwaymen and busmen are still on strike for professional, not political reasons.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

New York.—Mr. Weeks, Secretary for War has resigned for reasons of health. Mr. Dwight Davis, donor of the Davis Cup, who has been Acting Secretary for War for many months during Mr. Weeks' illness has been appointed Mr. Weeks' successor.—Reuter.

Reuter's correspondent on board the repulse with the Prince of Wales telegraphs that the cruiser arrived off Maderia on Monday when she picked up mails from the warship Curlew which is now acting as escort.—Reuter.

Captain C. H. Attfield who has been fifteen months in prison because of his failure to satisfy the High Court order under the Customs Consolidation Act involving a sum of 27,000 sterling in connection with the Thames gun running case was released to-day.—Reuter.

Canton.—A Chinese gunboat held up and searched the British steamer Fatshan, which was bound for Hongkong, after it had passed the Chuenti Point. The "Fatshan" was permitted to proceed after the crew of the gunboat had volunteered information that their commander was a Russian Vice-Admiral, M. Seminoff.—Reuter.

Beirut.—The French troops operating in the Jebel Druse are at present concentrated in the Mousseifre region. General Gamelin has arranged for food supplies being brought up from the base preparatory to beginning fresh operations.—Reuter.

Berlin.—The Ex-Chief Controller of the Reichs Bank who was pensioned on 1st October has been arrested in connection with alleged embezzlement of 600,000 marks from the Charlottenburg branch. The accused is believed to have had a number of accomplices and disguised alleged frauds for long time by false book entries.—Reuter's Special.

BOYCOTT THE CURRENCY COMMISSION

"Swarajya" (Madras) writes:—We congratulate the Southern India Chamber of Commerce on its dignified reply to the Secretary of the Currency Commission. It has declined to send any written statement or nominate any representative and it has also called on its members to boycott the Commission. Though the resolution comes late, it is none the less effective. We appeal to the individual members to respect the resolution of the Chamber and decline to appear before the Commission. We appeal also to other public bodies in the Presidency, who have received similar invitations, to answer in the same manner the Government's slight to Indian opinion and to this Presidency in particular. The Commission as at present constituted, cannot serve any useful purpose, and it is best that Indian opinion entirely dissociates itself from it. We are glad to find that Bombay papers are calling on Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas to resign his seat on the Commission. He is the only Indian member who may be said to represent Indian opinion. If he resigns and if Indian public men and representative bodies firmly refuse to have anything to do with it, no value can attach to a Commission which is so completely discredited.

FULE STATUE SEQUEL.

APOLOGY TO BRAHMINS.

"MAJOOR" EDITOR EATS HIS HUMBLE PIE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

There was a dramatic change in the situation when the case against Ramchander Narayen Lad, Editor, printer, and publisher of the weekly newspaper "Mujoor," came up to-day before Khan Bahadur E. F. Rego, Special Magistrate, Poona District. The accused tendered an apology.

The following is a literal translation of the apology.

"To Lokmanya Tilak, Mr. Chilunkar and all men and women of the Brahmin community and the members of the Sanatan Dharm, Mr. R. G. Dandawate, Mr. N. Gunjal, Mr. Baburao Phule, and other members of the Poona City Municipality, the following unconditional unreserved and public apology of Ramchander Narayen Lad, Editor printer and publisher of the newspaper "Majoor" is offered.

"I am very sorry that from the beginning up to now I have published in the paper "Majoor" unwarranted, false, obscene and defamatory matters regarding the above individuals and the community at large. I therefore humbly apologise for it and the above mentioned gentlemen have generously accepted my apology. From to-day I promise I will neither directly or indirectly publish any obscene, ungentlemanly and defamator literature either in the "Majoor" or anywhere else. I have no objection to the destruction of the defamatory copies seized. I have no objection to this apology being printed in any paper."

CALCUTTA DOCTOR ARRESTED.

CHARGED UNDER ARMS ACT.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

Dr. Rambhusan Chaudhury, a medical practitioner, was arrested yesterday by the special police, under the Arms Act. The police searched his dispensary and recovered one revolver and six cartridges for which there was no license. It will be remembered that Barendra Kumar Ghose who was sentenced to death by the High Court in connection with the murder of the post-master or Sankaritola was a compounder in the employ of Dr. Chaudhury in his dispensary at Harrison Road. The dispensary is at present situated in the Upper Chitpur Road. Dr. Chaudhury has filed statement before the Deputy Commissioner of Police and denied any knowledge of the weapon and alleged that the weapon must have been planted there by his enemy. The accused has been released on bail of Rs. 1,000.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI'S VISIT TO BHAUJ.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHUJ, Oct. 12.

Dolatram Jayashanker Dholakia is deputed to Bombay to join Mahatmaji who shall be Mr Kanji Jadavji's guest from Bombay to Mandvi. Mahatmaji and the party including Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel landing Mandvi on the 22nd Thursday morning. He will go directly to Bhuj and an all Cutchees' address will be presented on the same day at 4 p.m. at Bhuj. All members of the Reception Committee besides the leading Cutchees are cordially called upon to witness the august function, the best and the first of its kind. Passes to attend the address meeting will be available from the Reception Committee Office, Nagar, Chaklow, Bhuj. Mahatmaji and the party will begin the Cutch tour having passed two days at Bhuj.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left last night for the Punjab.

Mr. John Turner, British Labour Unionist, who reached Madras on Tuesday, left for Colombo the same evening with Mrs. Turner.

The following communique is issued His Majesty the King Emperor has approved the appointment of the Hon. Lt. Nawaw Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, of Chhatari to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the United Provinces, in succession to the Hon. Maharaja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Mahmudabad when the latter vacates office.

Mr. Justice Campbell at present, Senior Additional Judge of the Lahore High Court has been appointed Permanent Judge in succession to Mr. Justice Rasof. Mr. J. Addison, has been appointed Additional Judge of that High Court from the 16th inst. to October 11th 1926 and Kunwar Dalip Singh, Bar-at-Law has also been appointed Additional Judge for a period of six months.

News has been received by the Italian Consular Agent in Rangoon that the Italian Airman Marchese De Pinodo will alight at Rangoon on his return flight from Australia about October 21st proceeding from here to Akyab and thence to Calcutta.

"MAKE IT STRONG"

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S APPEAL AND APPRECIATION

Hakeem Ajmal Khan has issued the following appeal to the Musalmans of India.

"I have recently returned from Europe and Muslim countries after six months' tour and wish to tell my Indian Muslim brothers what I think and feel. The real welfare of Muslim India lies in remaining united and possessing an organized and strong central body of tried workers to tackle adequately all problems which a living nation has to encounter. The Central Khilafat Committee is decidedly the only organized central body worthy of being the representative of the Muslim of India. It has a record of glorius services behind it. It has led the opinion of Muslim World and the Muslim world has accepted and followed the lead and gratefully too. It has only recently dealt with most daringly and also successfully some problems of the highest importance to Muslims. It is now arranging to send another deputation to the Hedjaz and from the personnel thereof I am confident, the results would be of far reaching importance and also beneficial to Muslim World. The Central Khilafat Committee has also before it the programme of internal organization which includes the opening of local Maktabs, orphanages and proper management of mosques as also giving technical training to Muslim youths. All this requires enormous funds and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's appeal to the Muslims of India is based on deep thinking. I strongly support the appeal and beseach the Muslims of India to do their utmost and revive the net work of the Khilafat Committees all over India. I also appeal to every Muslim to contribute his mite to the Khilafat purse and help the local Khilafat Workers in organizing house to house collections. Let every place give a purse. Individual purses would be all the more welcome. The first instalment should be sent to the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay up-to-date 15th October to be in time for expenses of the Hedjaz Deputation. Further collections should continue till the end of December. I took forward with great pleasure the healthy competition between big cities and provinces to give the biggest purse. This is a sure sign of awakening. Make the Central Khilafat Committee financially strong and give it a reserve fund and by doing this you really help yourself and make yourself stronger and true Muslim too. The reward from God would be in addition to this.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA AND POLITICS.

BANGALORE, Oct. 13.

That with the introduction of the Reforms conditions had changed and Europeans could no longer afford to be passive spectators in India if they wanted their rights and privileges to be safeguarded was the theme of an address delivered at Bangalore by Col. Crawford, M.L.A., General Secretary of the European Association. He began his speech by saying: "We stand as a people for the protection of our British rights and interests in India." It was the service of Englishmen that had made India what it was to-day. He therefore urged Europeans to take a live interest in the public life of the country lest they lose their established privileges. India was progressing in the way in which they wanted her to go. It was necessary therefore that Europeans should study the politics of the country and make their voice heard.

One member asked whether Anglo-Indians could join the Association. Col. Crawford replied that the best solution for their handicaps was that they should not hang to the skirts either of European Society or of Indian society. They must decide the point for themselves. He frankly stated that he was not prepared to admit them into the Association.

INDIANS VS. EUROPEANS.

To the suggestion that as the capital of the Railways had come from Europe at so low a rate of interest as three and four per cent and Indian capital was not forthcoming even at fourteen and fifteen per cent, it would be wise to employ only Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the railways, Col. Crawford replied that it would not be wise to put such a view forth because the same work was being equally well done by less highly paid Indians.—A. P.

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

Addressing the members of the Madras branch of the European Association last evening at Hotel D'Angelis, Col. J. D. Crawford said they stood for orderly progress step by step and for the protection of British rights, and interests which should be safeguarded in view of the services done to the country in the past. In his opinion the assistance and co-operation of the British was essential to the future of the Indian Empire and it was useless to consider any revision of the existing constitution until and unless they had heart-felt co-operation from the Indians. Concluding the speaker said the solution of the problem lay not in being articulate only, as they had been in the past, but in coming forward and taking part in the public and political life of the province and the country. They should also take keen interest in local and municipal affairs, and it was by taking up the full duties of citizens of India that they could secure their legitimate rights and forward the prosperity of their own community in India.

Col. Crawford left for Bombay last night. —A. P.

MILL-OWNERS AND ENQUIRY.

GOVT.'S HASTY INFERENCE

ABOLISH EXCISE DUTY FIRST

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the 18th September, I forwarded to you a copy of a letter from the Association to the Hon'ble Sir Charles Innes, dealing with the points raised by His Excellency the Viceroy in his reply to the Millowners' Deputation which waited upon him on the 24th August, 1925.

In view of the publication of a letter dated the 7th October from the Commerce Department, which purports to be a reply to the Association's communication referred to above, I am directed to acquaint the public with the true facts,

On the 21st September the underquoted reply to the Association's letter to Sir Charles Innes was received by the Association:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1046/118 of September the 15th and note that the Millowners' Association does not desire an enquiry by the Tariff Board."

As this reply constituted a grossly unwarranted interpretation of the view point of the Association towards the question of an investigation into the need of the industry for protection etc., the Government of India were again addressed, in order that the Association's attitude towards the investigation by the Tariff Board could not possibly be misinterpreted.

This letter was posted to Government on the same day as Government's second reply to the Association's letter of the 15th September and could not have been received, much less considered when the Government's second reply was written. Had the Government of India received this letter before the despatch of their letter of October 7th, there can be no doubt that the Government's reply would have been couched in different terms, and would not have been given to the press for publication before it had been received by the Association.

The fact that the Government of India's letter of October 7th was published, makes it necessary to submit for publication the Association's letter of the same date, which is enclosed herewith and to request you to be good enough to publish the final reply to the letter of the Secretary, Commerce Department, which will be sent in the course of the next few days.—Yours, etc.,

T. MALONEY.
Secretary.

Bombay, Oct. 14.
Millowners' Association.
No. 1168/118 of 1925.

The Millowners' Association,
Bombay, 7th October, 1925.

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Commerce Department, SIMLA.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 341T(2) dated the 21st September, 1925 in reply to the Association's letter of the 15th September, 1925.

2. At the outset, I am directed to point out that His Excellency the Viceroy raised certain points in his reply to the Millowners' Deputation, and the Association's letter of the 15th September dealt at some length with these points My Committee are much surprised to find from your letter under acknowledgement that their letter of the 15th September should have been treated by you as consituting nothing more than a flat refusal to refer the case of the Cotton Mill Industry to the Tariff Board for an enquiry.

3. In the opinion of my Committee, the arguments brought forward by His Excellency the Viceroy for not suspending the Cotton Excise Duty in the middle of the year were not such as to carry conviction, for the reasons set forth in the Association's letter of the 15th September, and my Committee would very much appreciate a fuller reply to their letter than is conveyed by your letter under acknowledgemeent.

4. As regards referring the case of the Cotton Mill Industry to the Tariff Board, I am to state that my Committee have made it quite clear, in their letter of the 15th September that they take their stand on the conclusions reached by the Indian Fiscal Commission. The Indian Fiscal Commission recommended that the Cotton Excise Duty should be abolished prior to any inquiry by the Tariff Board. If after the abolition of the Excise Duty, the Cotton Mill Industry finds itself in need of any protection against competition from countries which have ignored the Washington Convention regarding hours of labour or which enjoy indirect benefits owing to depreciated exchange or other circumstances, this Association might possibly ask for an enquiry; but all that the Association asks for at the present juncture is that the Cotton Excise Duty should be abolished in accordance with the recommendation of the Indian Fiscal Commission and the pledge solemnly given by Lord Hardinge.

5. My Committee have made their point quite clear that they do not desire a reference to the Tariff Board at present, but the conclusion reached in your letter is inaccurate in as much as it would seem to imply that under no circumstances would the Association ask for an inquiry.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) T. MALONEY.
Secretary.

AN "AWFUL FAILURE."

LORD READING'S VICEROYALTY.

PEOPLE'S CONDEMNATION.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party a largely attended public meeting was held on Tuesday night at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding, when speeches were made on the "Failure of Lord Reading."

Mr. Jamnadas said they were meeting for the first time deprived of the great leadership of Mr. Patel and his absence left a void of silence in all matters political, since as a political propagandist there was no other abler man than their late president. He, however, promised to keep the flag flying until the return of Mr. Patel to the public life of Bombay, because they did not want to lose him even for the Presidentship of the Assembly!

They had heard with great pain of the serious illness of Lady Reading, and while their sympathies went to Lord Reading in his domestic troubles, they would keep aloof from the personal side of Lord Reading, and only criticise his political side. Lord Reading came to India with a flourish of trumpets to do justice to the people who had suffered under the Rowlatt Act and the doings of Lord Chelmsford. People had then hoped that a new millennium would be ushered in, but his career in India was one of broken pledges and hopes. Let them look at any side of his Viceroyalty, his statesmanship, his administration, his actions as the head of the executive, or his relationship with the legislatures—and in all these aspects he had awfully failed, and he had grossly betrayed the trust placed in him by the people. Let them look at the way the Punjab people, who had suffered in the martial law regime, been compensated for by him for their hardships! During the non-co-operation days he put into jail men like Nehru and Das for joining the volunteer movement, and that showed that he did not come here to do justice to the people. Then came the imprisonment of Mahatmaji, and any administration which could not be at peace unless a man like Gandhiji was behind the prison walls stood condemned in the eyes of the whole world. He did not want to refer to the cases of thousands of young and old men and women who were put into jail for no offence at all, except that they loved their Motherland. Coming to the legislation of 1923, they would find Lord Reading certifying the salt tax in the teeth of the opposition of the Assembly. Then again he consented to the appointment of the Lee Commission which had given to the Services nearly 140 lakhs more yearly. During his administration India had been saddled with an additional taxation of 40 crores, which at its present value amounted to 45 crores, because the value of the rupee had gone up. In 1924 when the Assembly passed a resolution for a Round Table Conference, Indians were given an enquiry called the Muddiman enquiry, which might be either muddy or goody, but as an enquiry for constitutional advancement, it had no value whatever. And the Government of India were still considering the report of that Committee!

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

Let them look at the condition of the Indians outside India. Let them look at the Kenya outrage, which was writ large on the White Paper, which was really a black paper, and Indians there were practically segregated, and while they had meagre representation in the Legislative Council there, the Whites had representation out of proportion both to their number and their importance in the country. In South Africa the same tale of national humiliations and sufferings has been repeated. So whether at home or abroad Lord Reading was a dismal failure, and he had failed to advance the interests and prestige of this country for the good of the people of this country and all industries and trade and enterprises were being killed by his currency policy. Sir Basil Blackett was supposed to be a great financier and he replaced Sir Malcolm Hailey to remove the financial muddle the latter had made, but with all his great knowledge and experience he had only made things worse, and had used his abilities only for doing a great wrong. He was obsessed with too much self-esteem and modesty was no part of his constitution. The agriculturists and the ryots had been ruined by his financial policy, while he had been telling the public that his administration had achieved the financial solvency of this country.

Regarding Mr. Horniman the Assembly had passed a resolution, yet his lordship had refused to do anything and yet his Government called itself civilised! They had levelled accusations against Mr. Horniman which they had not dared to substantiate in the light of day, yet they were never ashamed of ruining an individual whose only crime was that he was something in the eyes of the Government! It was unnecessary for him to paint this dismal picture of the failure of Lord Reading any further, but for the fact that attempts were now being made to paint brightly Lord Reading's regime. He had no right to the gratitude of the people of this country, and the time would come for the city to consider, when he was going away, whether they should give an address to him. But they must remember that most of the nominated members of the Corporation went into the Corporation only for the social position which they got by it. A membership of the Corporation ensured one to become a part of the social snobs and bosses and he sometimes felt as if the whole world was for him. Attempts would be made, when Lord Reading was going away, to present him with an address, and he asked the public of Bombay to send only such candidates into the Corporation as would give them pledges that they would not vote an address to his lordship. (Loud applause.)

A CONDEMNED ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. B. T. Desai said the failure or success of any man was to be judged by a particular standard, but so far as the Government of India was concerned there were two standards—one the standard of the people and the other of the Britishers. Any administration which did not bring them nearer to Swaraj could not be called a success. Indians had the capacity of governing themselves, although their opponents might deny it. It was admitted on all hands that the reforms were no good and that they were worse than useless, but England sent a man to India to deceive the public into the belief that the reforms were good and useful, and they knew the result of Lord Reading's administration. Indians were always told that N. C. O. was bad and that any opposition to the reforms would not be brooked by the Government. Mahatmaji, however, did raise his head, and so did the country along with him. In 1920 the time had come when the Government did not know what to do and they were on the point of yielding, but some of our country men told the Government that they were at their back and asked the Government to go ahead with their coercive methods. That was the standard of Government co-operation—Indians had to help Government to put down and enslave their own countrymen! When he put into jail Mahatma Gandhi and many thousands of volunteers, the British public said that he was a strong man, and they praised him. Now again about the Bengal Ordinance—under it many of the best men and most trusted followers of Deshabandhu Das and Mahatmaji were taken away and put into jail. They had taken away one of the ablest men to the jail, who was doing such valuable work as the Chief Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. Motilal Nehru and others had challenged him to show them the evidence, on which the men were arrested, and he said that if the evidence was good they would support the Government in the steps taken by them. But Government dared not show it to them, because there was no evidence worth the belief. The people should see whether the doings of Lord Reading had advanced Indian democracy by any appreciable extent. So long as it had not, then that administration stood condemned. The speaker then strongly condemned Lord Reading's military policy. If they thought he was a success, then let them vote him an address at the time of his departure from India, but not before, he said.

Mr. Khetsey also spoke.

DIVIDE AND RULE POLICY.

Dr. N. D. Savarker said Lord Reading had put into jail thousands of young Indians for no fault of theirs. But at that time there was unity in the country. Now, however, the face of the whole country had changed and to-day there were communal and caste squabbles and fights. And what Englishman was there who could not be glad at the change in the Indian political scene! They were considering that day how much progress in the direction of Swaraj Lord Reading had made during the last four years and a half. They would find that he had failed dismally to do a single act of statesmanship to capture the imagination of the people. He had killed all public life by his repression and by his divide and rule policy.

ORGANISE YOURSELVES.

Dr. Rajabally Patel, the candidate for the Council of State, said the Viceroy was sent to India with his policy chalked out for him by the British Cabinet, and he could not deviate from it except at the risk of his job. If a Viceroy had a conscience he sometimes acted according to it, but then he suffered. He then gave the example of Lord Hardinge, who when wounded by a bomb, said unless they had conclusive evidence against the accused they should not arrest any one. They should have a Viceroy and Government responsible and responsive to the wishes of the people. The people had also to organise themselves from the remotest villages to the cities. They must stand on their own legs, and only then they would be able to do anything for their country.

C. P. SWARAJISTS.

MR. TAMBE'S TREACHERY.

NAGPUR, Oct. 14.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Swaraj Party, a resolution condemning "Mr. Tambe's treachery to the Swaraj Party" in accepting an Executive Councillorship was proposed and carried. It was also resolved to hold a joint meeting of Swarajists of C. P. Marathi and C. P. Hindusthani and Berar on November 1 at Nagpur with a view to consider the present political situation in C. P. Pandit Motilal Nehru has been invited to attend.—A. P.

LOGICAL CONCLUSION OF PARTY'S POLICY.

DELHI, Oct. 13.

Commenting on the acceptance of the Executive Councillorship by a C. P. Swarajist the "Hindustan Times" says:—"Mr. Tambe's action is only a logical conclusion of the policy which the Swarajya Party or some of its prominent leaders have been following for over a year."—A. P.

COMMUNAL RIOT IN WARDHA DIST.

NAGPUR, Oct. 14

News has been received here that a serious riot occurred this morning at Arvi Tahsil, a place in Wardha district, where a compromise was recently effected between the Hindus and Mahomedans. There was a free fight between members of both the communities resulting in two Mahomedans being killed and one Hindu seriously injured. Markets were closed.—A. P.

NATIONAL CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY.

CANDIDATES TO CONTEST ENSUING ELECTIONS.

The following 14 gentlemen have been selected by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to contest the ensuing Municipal Elections. These together with the 38 previously announced as having been already elected by the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party making in all 52 candidates will be run under the auspices of the National Congress Municipal Party.

Sjts Ahmed A Peerbhoy, C T Lakhia, I S Patel, Jivraj G Nensey, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Lakhmidas R Tairsee, N H Belgaumwala, Manilal N Joshi, P A Narielwala, Pothan Joseph, Shanker K Pupala, Tribhuvandas Pargji, and Virchand Panachand Shah.

WAVERING REQUISITIONISTS.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay writes:—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber considered at their meeting held on Tuesday the 13th inst. a requisition received from some members of the Chamber requesting the Committee to convene a special general meeting to consider the situation arising out of the appointment of the Royal Currency Commission and to pass the following resolution:—

"That in view of the attitude of the Government of India regarding the appointment of the Royal Commission on the Indian Currency system; and in view of the demand of the Indian Legislative Assembly for the improvement of the personnel of the Commission by the addition of three more Indians to secure at least a majority of the Indian element on the Commission; as also a similar demand of our Chamber itself and in view of the distortion of their repeated assurances about an adequate and effective representation of the Indian element on the Commission by the Government as well as of their utter disregard and contempt for the Indian public opinion in this regard as expressed by the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Indian Merchants' Chamber,

This Chamber resolve that the Chamber as a body shall have nothing to do with such a Royal Commission on Indian Currency, by way of evidence or otherwise; and that Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the Chamber's representative in the Legislative Assembly, be asked to tender his resignation from such a packed Commission as an expression of the protest of this Chamber as well as of the general public opinion of this country, voiced in the Legislative Assembly."

Because the requisitionists thought it right to get the requisition printed in the columns of a daily, the Committee of the Chamber think it necessary to inform the public that the requisition was originally signed by 17, but two of the signatories had scratched off their names, so that when received by the Chamber there were 15 signatures on it. At the meeting of the Committee yesterday, when the item in regard to the requisition came up on the agenda, the Chairman informed the Committee that of the 15 signatories, seven had written letters to say that they desired to withdraw their signatures. As this left the requisition with only eight signatories, and as the rules of the Chamber require that there ought to be atleast 10 signatories to a requisition to call a special meeting the Chairman observed that there was no requisition before the Committee and he would pass on to the next item, which he did."

DUTY ON SPELTER.

PLEA FOR ABOLITION.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company making representations to the Tariff Board urged that the custom duty now raised on the import of spelter should be abolished. Mr. D. H. Madan, the representative of the Tatas in evidence before the Tariff Board to-day stated in support of his reasons for asking for the abolition of the duty that spelter could not be manufactured in India and there was no fiscal reason why this duty should not be abolished except for revenue purposes. He further pointed that this duty adversely affected not only the Tatas, but all galvanised industries in India and made it difficult for them to compete with similar imported products. Finally, he emphasised that it was in the interests of the steel industry that galvanising industry should be given adequate protection against foreign products because in connection with the manufacture of such products as galvanised hollow ware manufacturers would consume black sheets and steel flas to some extent whilst if they had to face strong competition from importers and had at the same time to pay duty on essential raw material this industry would be adversely affected and consequently would affect the manufacturer of black sheet and bars in India.—A. P.

HON. MR. PATEL AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 14.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, arrived here this morning by the Gujarat Mail from Bombay. He was received at the station by Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, M.L.A., Sir Girjaprasad, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and other prominent citizens. An address is to be presented to him this evening by his community in honour of his having been elected President of the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

MILL STRIKE.

OPERATIVES DISAPPOINTED AT GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The mill strike situation, though apparently quiet for the present, has taken a turn for the worse since the reply of H. E. the Governor to the Workers' Deputation. An enquiry in the mill area show that the operatives are sorely disappointed at the Governor's reply from whom they expected if not a great deal at least a bare justice so far as the reduction of 11½ per cent is concerned. They also expected the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry but as there is no hope of such a thing now, the operatives say that their hopes are dashed to the ground. A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" went round the mill area on Wednesday to ascertain the opinion of the operatives and he was told at more quarters than one that they would not return to work on the reduced wages. They seem to be determined now to make a general exodus out of Bombay for their villages. On Wednesday at about ten mills were found partially working, employing in all 826 workers. The Imperial Mill had the largest complement as it had about 300 operatives, while Khatao Makanji Mill (Byculla) for the first time opened the gates and worked with 87 operatives. The Bradbury and Hindustan Mills at Jacob Circle had also 70 and 15 workmen respectively.

Some mills are still making payment of wages for the month of September owing to the Diwali holidays and among those which did on Wednesday were Moon, Morarji Goculdas and the Premier mills which paid 15, 50 and 65 operatives respectively.

There is no truth in the rumour that the men are going to work. In fact they are as firm as before. 826 men who are working in 10 mills referred to above are mostly mechanics, bleachers and dyers.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

Apropos the Bombay Strike the "Daily Herald" writes as follows in mail week:—

Any workers in this country who think that the strike of 120,000 operatives in Bombay cotton mills is of no interest to them are making a great mistake.

These operatives are striking against an effort to reduce their wages. If this effort succeeds, British capitalists in India will be able to compete on still more favourable terms than at present with British industry and in Lancashire the cry will be: "Wages must come down."

It is to our interest to get the wages of Indian operatives up to the level prevailing here. 'The worse off they are, the worse off we shall be.'

Not sympathy alone, but self-interest, urge us to make common cause with them, to help them by all means in our power.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

A GENEROUS PARSI DONOR.

Mr. A. M. Khawaja of the National Muslim University, Delhi, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 1,000/- contributed by a Parsi gentleman of Bombay through Mr. Manilal Kothari towards the University.

G. I. P. RY. WORKMEN AND RECOGNITION.

Mr. Jhabvala writes to say that the Postmen's Union and the Telegraphmen's Union have been recognised by no less an authority than the Government of India and the work in that connection is getting on smoothly and steadily now the same Government has taken over the management of G. I. P. Railway and when the Agent was approached he put off the question and now he has fortunately begun to realisse the importance and desirability of recognising the men's Union. In his last communication he has asked us to wait till the passage of the Trades Union Legislation which will definitely lay down the policy of the Government of India. Our Union has once again pressed upon his attention the urgency of the question stating that there is no use in delaying the recognition if such Unions as the Postmen and the Telegraphmen under the same management are recognised by Government.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Calcutta, Oct. 13.—There has been a keen contest in the 24 Parganas bye-election for the Bengal Legislative Council. There were three candidates and it is reported that the Swarajist candidate Maulvi Mahababul Haq is leading.—A. P.

A message from Golaghat (Assam) says that the hearing of the case in which Mr. A. Beattie, Manager, Woka Tea Estate, is charged with the murder of a coolie of the Baligan Tea Esate has commenced before Mr. B. P. Dowerah, First Class Magistrate, Jorhat. It is alleged that Mr. Beattie beat the coolie which ended in death. After the police investigation Mr. Beattie was committed for trial. He has been released on bail of Rs. 4,000.—A. P.

"Madras, Oct. 14.—In reviewing the Administration Report of the Labour Department for the past year, Government note that except for a strike among foremen, drivers and workshop employees on certain sections of the South Indian Railway, the labour situation was quiet during the year. The activities of the department for improving the conditions of the depressed classes progressed satisfactorily and 206 acres of patta land were acquired for use as building sites and distributed among 3,674 applicants.—A. P.

UNDER ONE FLAG.

INDIA MUST BE MADE SELF-DEPENDENT.

CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

MR. R. P. KARANDIKAR'S REPLIES TO "CHRONICLE" QUESTIONNAIRE.

We publish below the replies of Mr. R. P. Karandikar to the questionnaire addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties with a view to focus public opinion on the question of re-union of all parties under the Flag of the Congress:—

QUESTIONS.

(1) Do you think that the Congress creed should be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?

(2) If there is an annual money contribution as well as the yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?

(3) If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own, including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?

(4) What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?

(5) Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?

(6) If ultra-constitutional agitation is essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend, to the Congress and contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(7) Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth. If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?

(8) If you are elected an M.L.C. in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?

(9) If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and will you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?

(10) If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(11) Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?

(12) Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods of Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents or Liberals on the other are too vital to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on their part possible?

HON. MR. KARANDIKAR'S REPLIES

1. I am already a member. I have been a member under whatever creed adopted by Congress from time to time. No creed makes any difference in my case.

2. Annual money contribution more welcome. Yarn as alternative and optional matters not.

3. Congress tried its utmost for the betterment of the Councils of the country and has a right to further utilize all agencies including, of course, the Legislature of the country and to regulate that activity in every manner possible. No one section ought independently to control it otherwise than as a department of the Congress organization.

4. Rather a larger question for the space allotted for the answers. Shortly stated, nothing should be excluded from the programme for making India self-dependent.

5. So long as India has to deal with the British people and in matters depended on their co-operation, constitutional agitation should not be neglected. But, otherwise, no constitutional agitation has ever emancipated on subject people and India is no exception to the dictation of history.

6. Taxation without representation has always to be discouraged. Direct action in the shape of non-payment of taxes is therefore logically not ultra-constitutional. But non-paymepnt of taxes is not the only issue on which the Congress ought to recommend the contesting of elections to legislatures which are really speaking its own functionary.

Yes. I have been helping the Swadeshi movement as part of my life. The late Mr. Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi, or Sarvajanik Kaka of Poona of the early seventies has been example I follow since 1873. and I am wearing "kandi" headdress in his recognition in place of white cap.

At my age of 68th year which I am running, the like contingency is unthinkable. No patriot should reject any method whereby he can further educational side of politics and I do include Ministership therein, introduced as it is in the unwelcome Diarchy.

I can form no council idea as to either the negotiations referred to or the reliability of persons who have it not in their power to control the exigencies of Great Britain. I am, however, never in a mood of disappointment. I feel that India, collectively, lacks in both the spirit and exhibition of even that vocal protest which is considered by Great Britain as constitutional. Any programme of persistent refusal of supplies upon redress of grievances would be pointless unless education with that object is undertaken.

As yet there is no sanction behind the step at present passing as Commonwealth of India Bill, in case of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926. I will not make contesting of election to the Legislature contingent on any particular issue. Legislation is as much its own function as the economic side of the yarn franchise so far as Congress is concerned.

I fail to catch the exact meaning of the 'construction programme' alluded to in the question. The Swarajists by shaping the country's legislation will and do actively work in furtherance of any programme of the Congress, since they do form a part of the Congress.

Beyond verbal change in the ideal of the Congress Creed as it stands at present, there is nothing that militates against the mentality of any Indian, be he Congressman, Independent or Liberal that rejects serfdom of any kind. Persistence in round table discussions appeals to me as bound in the nearest futire to be successful in spite of initial failures. No differences can even be vital.

Satara,

R. P. KARANDIKAR.

NEXT MUNCIIPAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

The "Bombay Chronicle" Photos:
The campaign of the coming Municipal Election was formally opened on Tuesday by the Congress Nationalist Municipal Board when speeches were delivered by the Nationalist members of the Corpora tion.

HINDU UNION CLUB JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

The "Bombay Chronicle" Photos:
The Hindu Union Club, Bombay, celebrated its Golden Jubilee on Tuesday when Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate delivered a speech on "Social Life in Bombay", Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah presiding.

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A M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.,

DUTY ON IMPORTED COAL.

TARIFF BOARD'S INQUIRY.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The Tariff Board has issued the following press communique to-day:—

In the resolution of the Government of India in the Commerce Department dated the 30th September 1925 the Tariff Board were directed to examine the question whether a protective duty should be imposed on imported coal. Before the Board can settle their programme, fix dates for hearing evidence and invite the opinion of those interested it is necessary that they should have before them a statement of the proposals they have to consider,—in particular the amount of the protective duty considered necessary ought to be specified and it should be made clear whether it is desired that the duty should be applicable to all imported coal or only to the coal imported from a particular country or countries. The Board have invited the Indian Mining Federation to submit a statement of this kind and when they receive it the Board will publish it and invite those likely to be affected by the proposed duty to express their views on the subject. Meanwhile, if any other bodies or persons who are not members of the Mining Federation desire to submit definite proposals to the Board they should do so with the least possible delay. The Board hope to commence the hearing of the oral evidence in Calcutta in November.—A P.

BENGAL WINTER RICE CROPS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The first forecast of winter rice crops of Bengal for 1925-26 show that the total area under winter rice is 14,976,300 acres as compared with 15,430,500 and 15,589,800 acres in the corresponding and final forecasts of last year. Eight districts expected a normal crop, nine districts 94 to 83 per cent., three districts 79 to 70 per cent and the rest below 70 per cent of the normal crop.—A. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

SWARAJIST CANDIDATE ASSURED OF SUCCESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

Unique enthusiasm was evinced by the voters in favour of the Swarajist candidate, Maulvi Mahabubul Huq in the twenty-four Parganas bye-election to the Bengal Legislative Council. The Swarajist candidate is leading in all the booths and the chances of his return are quite assured. Keen enthusiasm of the Swarajya Party workers from the early morning till the end contributed largely to the success of Maulvi Mahabubul Huq. The inclemency of the weather could not chill the spirit of the workers and the presence of Sj. J. M. Sen Gupta and Sj. Niran Sankar Roy roused the enthusiasm of the people, and won over the votes of those who were vacillating so long. The untiring efforts of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad claimed not a little the large number of votes recorded in favour of the Swaraj at candidate. The election was also not without a touch of humour and it showed conclusive of the hold the Swarajya Party possesses over the country. The cold reception which was meted out to Dr. A. Suhrawardy, who has recently resigned from the Swarajya Party must have been a lesson to him. Although he left no stone unturned to canvass for his brother, Mr. M. Suhrawardy, his voice was a cry in the wilderness and people ignored him and absolutely took no notice of him. But the climax was yet to come. At the Maniktolla polling booth he was questioned by several voters as to the reason why his brother was violating the election rules by bringing voters in taxis. The doctor replied that this was a legal matter and in case there was an application, he would fight out the matter in law courts. The total number of votes in the area is 4523. The scrutiny takes place of Thursday next. Maulvi Mahabubul Huq, the Swaraj Party candidate, Mr. Mahomed Suhrawardy and Moulvi Kutubuddin Ahmed are the three candidates contesting the election.

GANDHIJI'S BEHAR TOUR.

GREETED BY 50,000 PEOPLE AT FORBESGUNJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PURNEA, Oct. 12.

Gandhiji reached Arraria this morning accompanied by Babus Rajendra Prasad, Jimutbhbab Sen, Kumar Ganganandi Singh of Srinagar and Punpananda Jha. A grand reception was given to him. He addressed a ladies' meeting and a public meeting of about 1200 people, where addresses from the Local Board and the Municipality were read. He also visited the Sevashram established to commemorate Deshbandhu Das, which has been placed under a Ramkrishna Mission worker. The object of the Sevashram is to give relief to the poor and distressed. Gandhiji expressed great satisfaction at this work. A purse of Rs. 1,500 was given to him, over and above which a good collection was made on the spot. He left Arraria with the party for Forbesganj, where the crowd was so great that it was with the greatest difficulty that he could be taken to the place of public meeting. The crowd assembled, to say the least, was 50,000, and was wholly unmanagable. Several purses were given to him. There was some collection both at the ladies' meeting and at the public one. He left for Purnea by a special train, arriving at 8-30 p.m., where he and his party was met by Rai Bahadur Jyotishchandra Bhattacharjye, M. L. C., the president of the Reception Committee and others and was taken to the Srinagar House. The Purnea station was tastefully decorated. He is observing silence to-day.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT ON "COOLIE."

CHARGE AGAINST EUROPEAN TEA PLANTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

Golaghat (Assam), Oct. 10.—The preliminary hearing of the case in which Mr. A. Beattie, Manager of Woka Tea Estate, has been charged with the murder of a coolie of the Balijan Tea Estate, commenced on 6th October before Mr. B. P. Dowera, First Class Magistrate, at Jorhat. The hearing has not yet been concluded and the case is adjourned till the 21st instant. It appears that the deceased, a coolie of the Balijan Tea Estate belonging to Mr. B. Sarma accompanied by another coolie of Dalaujam Tea Estate belonging to Mr. M. N. Barua, went to see a relative of theirs at Woka. Mr. A. Beattie, it is alleged, getting scent of this, soon found the visitors out and beat the deceased, which it is said, ended in his death. After this Mr. Beattie motored to Golaghat Thana and lodged information with the police, that there has been lying a dead body in his garden. In the meantime, the other coolie from Dalaujan managed to effect his escape from Woka and went to Balijan, where he told Mr. B. Sarma of the death of a coolie of his garden. Mr. B. Sarma then motored to Golaghat at once with the coolie and lodged information with the police, through the coolie contradicting Mr. Beattie's previous report. After this police investigation took place, as a result of which Mr. Beattie was sent up to take his trial. The hearing of the case was to have been at Golaghat, but Mr. M. Mitra, I.C.S., S.D.O., of Golaghat who had been present at the police investigation expressed his unwillingness to try the case, for which reason the case is transferred to Jorhat. Mr. Beattie has been enlarged on bail of Rs. 4,000.

"TIPRI" MUSIC IN AKOLA.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER WITHDRAW HIS INJUNCTION.

NAGPUR, Oct. 13.

The District Magistrate of Akola had issued orders on 28th ultimo permitting Hindu processions, with soft music (tipris) before mosques. Against the District Magistrate's order the Mahomedans preferred a revision before Mr. Prideaux, Additional Judicial Commissioner who stayed the District Magistrate's order. Mr. Prideaux delivered judgment to-day withdrawing the order staying the Hindu procession and in doing so he says that the District Magistrate with the concurrence of leading Mahomedans had come to the conclusion that tipris are not music and further he adds that he declines to fetter the discretion of the District Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of his district.—A. P.

ADVICE TO BHANGIS.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 13.

A large meeting of the municipal bhangis (sweepers) was held here last evening when Mr. Vallabhai Patel, President of the Municipality, distributed to mukadams dhoties presented by Sir Girjaprasad in recognition of the work of sweeping streets which they have been doing for the last one month under the supervision of several municipal councillors. The President said that no municipality could do its work efficiently without coming into close touch with its bhangis who were its largest employees. The President exhorted them to do their work faithfully and give up drinking and join their co-operative society.—A. P.

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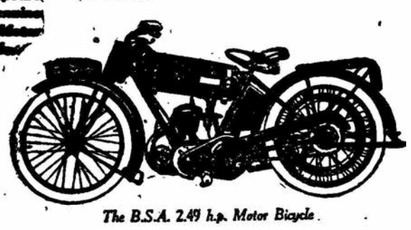

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'GIVE PEACE IN OUR TIME, O LORD.'

GET OUT OF MESOPOTAMIA.

"DAILY MAIL" ATTACKS AMERY.

The country is still anxiously hoping that Mr. Baldwin will, even at the eleventh hour, call bellicose Mr. Amery to reason and rid us of the risk of a mad war with Turkey for the ownership of Mosul. wrote "Daily Mail" in mail week. The Prime Minister has repeatedly declared himself above everything a man of peace and an advocate of friendship and good-will. In the speech which he delivered on this theme to the House of Commons on March 6, he closed with the words: "There are many in all ranks and in all parties who will re-echo my prayer, 'Give peace in our time, O Lord.'"

The public is now looking to him to act up to this declaration, which did in effect express the opinion of the nation. The history of the Great War is too recent for even the most heedless to have forgotten that it took two million men and nearly 300,000 British casualties to inflict a decisive defeat on the Turks. But it appears as if the Prime Minister, whatever his own pacific intentions, is totally unable to hold Mr. Amery down. That excitable gentleman is still busy offering provocation to the Turks. He ought to be told to hold his tongue.

A Government, which was in earnest in its desire for peace would have evacuated Mosul immediately the commission of three, appointed by the Council of the League of Nations, gave its verdict. That verdict, published on August 7, was that Mosul must be regarded as an integral part of Turkey until she renounced her rights. From that moment Great Britain was in the position of an interloper in Mosul.

A minor Parliamentary Secretary yesterday pompously condemned as "black treachery" the attitude of the independent part of the British Press which has pointed out the mischievous character of Mr. Amery's policy and the danger of provoking an unjust struggle with Turkey. But if it does not put its foot down and stop Mr. Amery the Government will learn that no British Cabinet can commit the British people to war for Mosul.

If the Prime Minister allows his subordinate to resort to warlike measures his disappearance will be one of the most summary episodes in British political history. For there is no conceivable British interest at stake. Indeed, it is to the first interest of this country to get out of Mesopotamia and be rid of that incubus and source of danger and expense. We have neither the men nor the money to act the fairy god mother to all the distressed peoples of the Middle East. And we have further pledged our word to leave Mesopotamia three years hence, so that a war to take Mosul from the Turks now would be sheer insanity.

It would strike a fresh blow at British industry. Turkey, as Lancashire well knows, is one of our most promising markets for cotton goods. If the British Government maintains its present attitude then we must prepare to see the products of our afflicted cotton industry totally excluded from Turkish territory and the fast-growing unemployment figures here still further increased.

Business in this country can stand no more shocks. A war would mean heavier taxes and disaster to our hard-pressed manufacturers. Let Ministers ask any industrial or financial authority what the effect would be of another shilling on the income tax to pay for Mr. Amery's Mosul crusade and we guarantee that the answer will astonish them.

The coming winter is clearly going to be a very bad one, and what the Government can do to aid trade and employment it ought to do now. But while abroad Mr. Amery has involved us in the Mosul entanglement, at home everything has been thrown into the melting-pot by Mr. Baldwin, and everyone is being kept in suspense till next May, when the Coal Commission is to try to provide the Government with a plan.

SAKLATVALA INCIDENT.

THE TRUTH.

The following letter appears in the current number of "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" to Captain Peter Macdonald, M.P.

Sir,—Patriotism is the last refuge of hypocrites. You have proved yourself a very notable Patriot.

You have lately sent to the Press a letter announcing your withdrawal from the Parliamentary delegation to the U. S. A. on the ground that a Sahib like you, ("the whitest man unhung," as "Punch" once said) would not demean himself by associating with a revolutionary agitator—our comrade Saklatvala, to be precise.

Stout fella! Everything for the Empire! Praise from the Press. dear lady, who mightly looks under the bed for Communists, thanks you in hotel. Essex presents you with symbolic tin of boot-blacking and so on.

Alas your glory is shortlived. Your bluff has been called. Long before you discovered the possibilities of this anti-Saklatvala stunt, you had informed the secretary of the delegation, we now learn, that you were sorry that your business arrangements prevented your going."

Will anyone lend us a little disinfectant?—Yours, with the nose held tight.

"LANSBURY'S."

B.

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IODISED SARSAPARILLA

Numerous ills and diseases are the direct result of an accumulation of waste material that clogs the system, and pimples, sores and ulcerated surfaces at once become evident, accompanied by that feeling of lassitude and lack of interest in life generally.

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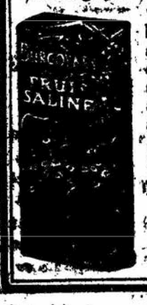
Burgoyne for Purity

BURGOYNE'S Fruit Saline

When run down, and you lack energy and fail to take an interest in your work or pleasures, this condition is frequently due to a sluggish liver, indicating the necessity of cleansing the system of waste products.

Burgoyne's Fruit Saline



banishes depression and remedies this evil condition; ensures for you absence of worry, and restores that feeling of abounding good health.

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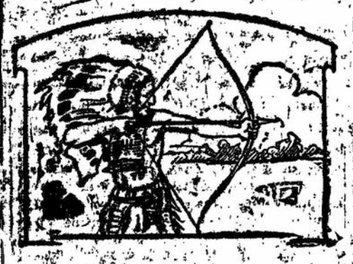

Many people SAVE for rainy days.
Some people SAVE for a Home or a Motor Car.
Some SAVE for Holiday Enjoyment.
Others in order to give education to their children when they grow up.
Some SAVE to live comfortably when they retire from active work.
Others SAVE to see their children live comfortably after them.
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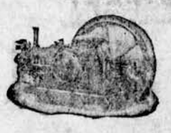

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A.I.C.C. AND COMMONWEALTH BILL.

WHY THERE WAS NO SECONDER.

KARACHI, Oct. 13.

Mr. R. K. Sidhava who took an active part in the proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee at Patna was interviewed by the Associated Press to-day with regard to the discussion on the Commonwealth of India Bill. Asked why a seconder was not found for the resolution on the Commonwealth of India Bill, Mr. Sidhava said that the resolution was not originally circulated with the agenda and in the supplementary agenda a resolution on the subject stood in the name of Mr. Marathe, member from Maharashtra. On the 22nd ultimo when the resolution on the Franchise had been discussed and disposed of the President of the meeting announced that the remaining subjects on the agenda would be considered by the Working Committee as the All-India Congress Committee meeting had to be adjourned until December owing to the Bengal members desiring to leave for the Durga Pujah holidays. Subsequent to this when several Bengal members stated that they were leaving Patna on the evening of the following day the meeting was adjourned to the 23rd at 9 a.m. and was expected to last till 11 a.m.

MR. MARATHE'S OVERZEALOUSNESS.

At the outset the South African and Burman resolutions were discussed. As time was short and there were 25 subjects on the agenda the President enquired if anyone present desired priority. Mr. Marathe asked for a discussion on the Commonwealth of India Bill. The President (Mr. Gandhi) requested him to withdraw in view of the shortness of time, but he would not agree. When he was asked for a seconder no one assented and the proposer asked for permission to withdraw the resolution. That was objected to and the resolution had to be dropped automatically for want of a seconder. That did not mean that all members were opposed to consideration of an important bill of the kind. It required hours and perhaps days for consideration and it was dropped simply on account of the shortness of time.

A TIP TO MRS. BESANT.

In his opinion in view of the recent resolution of the Assembly asking for a change in the preamble of the Government of India Act of 1919 the present was not an opportune time to consider any constitution but there was nothing wrong in discussing such a Bill and if its author desired to get popular support she should move a resolution herself as an ex-officio member of the All-India Congress Committee at the meeting at Cawnpore or if she was not in India she should entrust the work either to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu or Maulana Shaukat Ali both of whom had signified their assent by appending their signatures to the draft Bill.—A. P.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Continued from page 6)

obligation on the part of the Government into an option. Since the passing of this Act, the Americans have introduced galling restrictions against Indians, and South Africa will, I fear, introduce similar restrictions in spite of the representations of the Government of India. The only course open to the Government is to make rules and enforce the principle of reciprocity. Several questions have been asked of the Government why they hesitate to introduce reciprocity, and while no official information is forthcoming the only explanation that can occur to any one is that the Government of India still seem to be deluding themselves into the belief that a negotiation with South Africa will result in the safeguarding of the interests of Indians. I am in weekly communication with the South African Settlers who are good enough to send me all the literature available on the subject. After perusing them I feel that the Whites of South Africa are determined to squeeze the Indians out of South Africa. The struggle is regarded by the Whites as a purely economic struggle, though it is supported by various reasons such as differences of civilization and habits. But the plain fact is that the European suffers in competition with the Indian competitor and trader, because the latter sells cheaper and his standard of life is less costly than that of his European competitor. In the law of economics, the survival of the cheapest is the rule, the cheapest must, of course, be the best. But in this case there is no question of quality as both the classes of middlemen sell the same goods.

A Deputation To England

Apart from the enforcement of the Reciprocity Act, the next best thing that occurs to me is that the Government of India should immediately appoint a deputation to visit England and interview the members of the British Cabinet, and place before them the Indian case; or they should send a responsible official of the Government of India to South Africa to settle this question by a treaty which should be ratified by Parliament and which should not be liable to revision except under the authority of the British Parliament. When Sir Benjamin Robertson went to South Africa a *modus vivendi* was reached, but it was not reduced to a state document behind which neither party could recede.

As to the merits of the case of the Indians in South Africa, I do not think that it is any longer open to controversy. The Indians have been in South Africa for a 100 years or so. Most of them have their permanent domicile there. They have contributed to its development and I do not think any one can deny that whatever cause the South African may have to prevent fresh immigration to their colonies they cannot turn out those who have been already there for so many years. Indian opinion would not resent any restrictive laws made by South Africa against fresh immigration, but what it does resent is that persons who have long acquired vested rights are being persecuted by an organised campaign directed against them. Social and service boycotts from all accounts already exist, and are making the life of the Indian daily more intolerable. But if the Legislature were to go down upon them with its heavy hand, Indians must go under. There is no other alternative.

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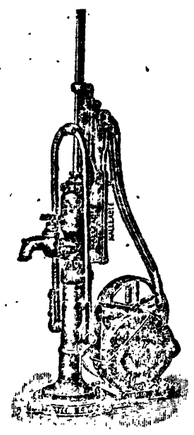

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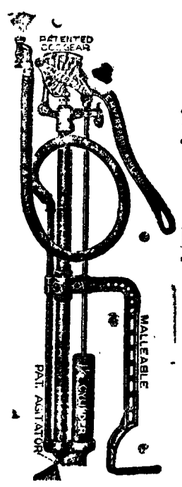

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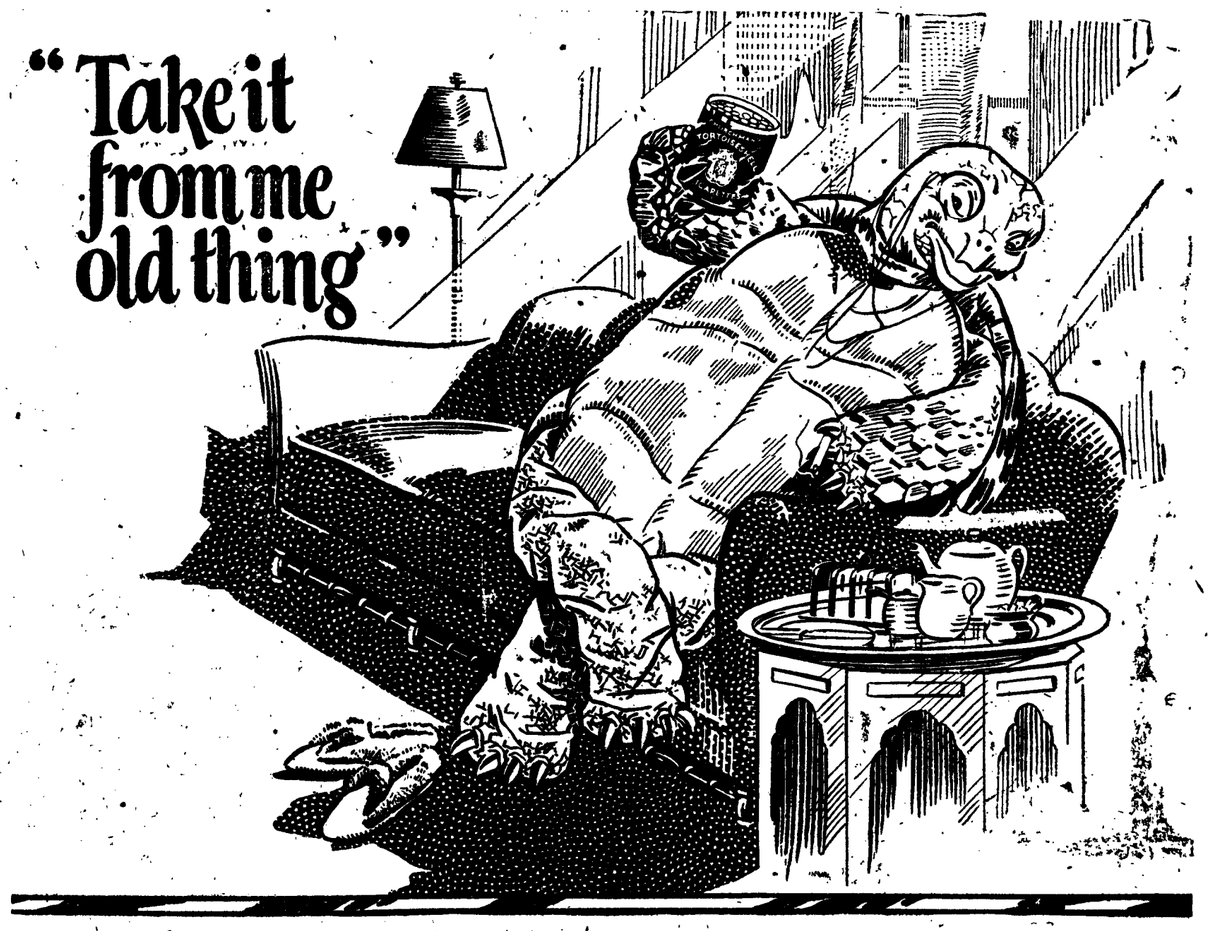

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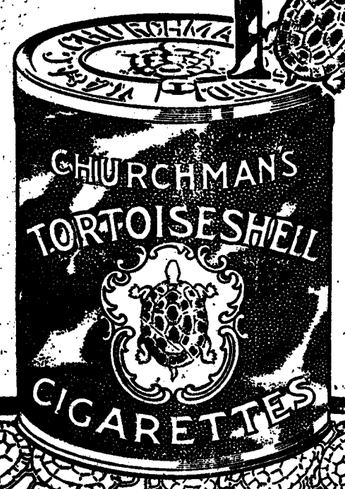

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